THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Twenty Pages

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1930—VOL. XXII, NO. 257

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

DAWES SEES END OF WORLD DEPRESSION

American Ambassador to Britain Predicts Return to Normal Conditions

SUMMER OR FALL IS DATE MENTIONED

Is Guest of Honor at Luncheon in the Belfast City Hall

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP)—Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, speaking as guest of honor at an official luncheon at the City Hall on Sept. 27, predicted the end of the current world-wide industrial and trade depression by the summer or fall of next year.

"The business fool of 1929 was he who had no fear," he said. The Ambassador's address was an analysis of "present world-wide industrial and trade depression, its cause, and its probable duration."

General Dawes said he would not fall into the common error of travelers of discussing questions of local industry, but that in Belfast, which is a center of world-wide business, he could properly discuss the present world-wide depression, since as nearly everywhere else, it was having its serious effect.

The Ambassador's address practically in full is as follows:

"A world depression in business is due always to sudden change in the attitude of the world's peoples. This changed attitude is often explained in different countries as being the result of diverse causes, including unwise national policies, undue speculation, overproduction, underconsumption and political or social upheavals.

"These, however, are more the effects of this change of general attitude than the causes of it. It is often easier to conclude that one catastrophe or error in business is the cause of the following one, rather than that both originate from one underlying cause.

Usual Procedure Followed

"In the United States, for instance, as well as elsewhere, a major depression in business has always been preceded a few months before by a stock panic, induced by overspeculation. Many have assumed that the collapse of the stock market caused the later depression. Many have assumed, too, that this correct forecasting of business trends by stock speculators is evidence of the composite intelligence of the speculating class.

"Nothing could be more untrue, for not only is the speculating class as a whole no wiser than those in other businesses but no intellectual judgment of the future can always prove to be right and in this case general unloading of stocks months before general business is materially affected always occurs. The truth is that stock market depression and the following business depression are both caused by the same thing — a fundamental change in the attitude of the average man resulting from a sudden loss of

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Literacy Helps Highway Safety Says the A.A.A.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Thirty-five states with approximately 3,500,000 illiterate adults do not ask automobile drivers to be able to read danger and direction signs along the highway, the American Automobile Association discloses.

Those states that do not require the applicant for a permit to distinguish between "Stop" and "Go" have a higher average percentage of motor mishaps than those that do, the national motoring body found in an extensive survey.

"No one who is unable to understand highway warning and direction signs in English should be allowed to drive a motor vehicle," the association declared. "On the basis of our survey and of our analysis of existing laws there is no doubt whatever that the time has come when in the interest of national safety on the highway this serious laxity in the requirements for driving privileges must receive attention. Convincing proof of this is found in the fact that the states that have a real driver's license law, with ability to understand signs compulsory, have over the last few years kept their accident toll 20 to 25 per cent below the states in the other category."

Thirteen states, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia and the District of Columbia, require the applicant for a driver's license to understand English signs, the association's survey revealed.

These states on January 1, 1930, had a registration of 9,962,770 motor vehicles and an average illiteracy of 3.78 per cent. In contrast the 35 states in the other class had a registration of 16,558,673, while their average percentage of illiteracy was 5.28 of the population.

AMERICAN SHIP LINE SOLD

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States Shipping Board, Sept. 26, approved the sale of the American Hampton Roads Line to the Southgate Nelson Corporation for $302,430.

Dog Teams Rivaled by Planes in Alaska

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

WHY travel by airplane will be cheaper than by dog team in Alaska this winter is shown by data received by the Boeing Airplane Company, which is supplying a number of the ships used in the Alaska service.

Travel by dog team, it is stated, costs $25 per day with driver, or 65 cents per passenger mile, with an average speed of 30 to 40 miles a day. The airplane has reduced dog team mail time between Nenana and Nome from 29 days to four hours. Gold dust and furs are carried between Nome and Fairbanks, 540 miles, at $1.50 per pound.

Massachusetts Put on Dry Side by Republicans

Platform Declares for Observance and Enforcement of Dry Law

Declaring that the provisions of the Federal and State Constitutions must be obeyed and all the laws pursuant thereto enforced, the Republican State Convention in Symphony Hall, Boston, on Sept. 27, in the platform unanimously adopted, admitted the right of citizens to amend any provision of the Federal Constitution.

The Resolutions Committee debated for many hours on how to word a plank on prohibition which would probably meet with the consent, if not the approval of drys and wets alike.

Former President Coolidge and Mrs. Coolidge were guests of the convention and were escorted to the center of the stage by Amos L. Taylor chairman of the Republican State Committee.

Sharing in interest with the position the party took on the prohibition issue, and the presence of the former President, the keynote speech by Simeon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio, chairman of the Republican National Committee, commanded the closest attention.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was not ready until all the other regulation committees had reported. Gov. Frank G. Allen had reviewed the accomplishments of his administration and Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman paid tribute to the Governor and to the experience and ability of William M. Butler, nominee of the Massachusetts Republicans for the United States Senate.

The all-important plank proposed by the committee on resolutions which defined the party's stand on prohibition follows:

We heartily indorse the declaration relative to law observance and enforcement in the Republican national platform. We believe in the sincere observance and conscientious enforcement of the provisions of our federal and state constitutions and all the laws pursuant thereto, including the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

We reaffirm the fundamental doctrine pronounced by Mr. Hoover in his address of acceptance: "There are those who do not believe in the purposes of several provisions of the Constitution. No one denies their right to amend it. They are not subject to criticism for asserting that right."

The Republican Party through many years sought to restrain the saloon. We are gratified that the Democratic Party now admits this institution, which it steadily sought to maintain and protect, was a curse. We believe further progress can better be secured at the hands of the party that was the foe of the saloon than at those of the party that was the friend of the saloon.

In the meantime, the President's Law Enforcement Commission will doubtless have enlightened the country as to the real facts of the situation, thus helping to wiser

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TUTTLE HEADS WET TICKET IN NEW YORK G. O. P.

Party Splits Peaceably—Drys to Put Own Candidate in Field

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY—With "repeal" in its platform, a repealist gubernatorial nominee and a third-ticket movement launched by an insurgent dry group, the New York State G. O. P. organization is split wide open, one-fourth dry and three-fourths wet. The rent in the party came officially when the wet faction, flying high anti-prohibition and Tammany banners, got complete control of the convention and, with the Erie County delegation, 63 strong, swinging over from Hamilton Ward to Charles H. Tuttle, was able to force through a nominee to its liking.

Following is the ticket:

Governor—Charles H. Tuttle, New York.

Lieutenant-Governor — Caleb H. Baumes, Orange.

Comptroller—Daniel H. Conway, Oswego.

Attorney-General—Isadore Brookstein, Albany.

Associate Justice, Court of Appeals —Cuthbert W. Pound, Niagara.

At a meeting of the state committee at the close of nominations, the personnel of the party executive organization was realigned, headed by William J. Maier, chairman; Sarah Schuyler Butler, vice-chairman, and Lafayette B. Gleason, executive secretary.

A conference of dry leaders followed the adjournment of the convention and after several hours' deliberation on the state party's newly taken wet stand, came out of session determined to put a third ticket in the field "in defense of the Constitution as it is."

"There was nothing else to do," Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, W. C. T. U. head and one of the conferees, said.

Drys Issue Statement

The drys will meet again in New York City on Sept. 29, when they hope to name a candidate for Governor. In highest dry circles here it was said that this would be the only candidate they will put in the field.

The dry conference confined itself to the issuance of a statement in which it charged the Republican state organization, with insincerity and urged the voters to vote for a dry candidate for Governor.

"The platform adopted and the candidate nominated by the Republican state convention make it impossible for the dry forces to support the ticket," the statement declares.

"Both the platform and the candidate, by declaring for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, have rejected the principles contained in the national Republican platform of 1928. This will make more difficult the task of prohibition enforcement so splendidly undertaken by President Hoover.

"This action brings victory to the wets and places in the ascendancy the worst elements in the party. To assume that such forces are qualified to reform the state government and to purify politics is ridiculous.

"The pretense that the party favors enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment until it is repealed is manifestly insincere inasmuch as the convention refused to commit the party to the enactment of a state enforcement law, the only way by which the State can effectively enforce prohibition."

Drys Outline Program

Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, head of the W. C. T. U., said that the dry movement was substantially financed and that contributions already were coming in at the rate of $5000 a day. She added that they have until Oct. 11 to name a substitute candidate in the place of Prof. Robert P. Carroll, of Syracuse University, whose candidacy has been withdrawn. After that date a candidate may be named by action of a convention up to Oct. 31.

In addition to the W. C. T. U., which has been the most militant in its opposition to the Wadsworth-Butler wet movement in this State, organizations which will unite in the attempt to offset Republicans' wetness in New York in the forthcoming campaign include the Anti-Saloon League, headed by Fred V. Victor; the New York Civic League, headed by

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Center of Barcelona to Be Joined to Beach Resort by Aerial Railway

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID — The first aerial cable railway to be utilized for passenger transport in any Spanish town is being built in Barcelona. The cable is to stretch across the harbor linking the center of the city with the beach of San Sebastian, miniature of its Basque namesake and the favorite bathing resort of the inhabitants of Barcelona. The journey, which formerly took half an hour, will be accomplished in three minutes.

Four cars, each carrying 22 persons, will be used on this cable transporter system, which is of a similar type to those employed in the Swiss mountains. The cable will be nearly one mile in length and it will pass over the harbor at a height of 200 feet above the water.

The terminal station in Barcelona will be on the Montjuich Mountain, which overlooks the town. From there the cable will pass to a central station near the docks, where a tower 380 feet high is being built. Two lifts will carry passengers to the station at the top. There will also be a restaurant capable of seating 300 persons and verandas from which a magnificent view can be enjoyed.

On the beach of San Sebastian, a second iron tower is being built as a terminal station. This will be 260 feet high. The two towers call for the use of 1300 tons of steel. The power will be supplied by ten electric motors.

The project is to cost $400,000, and it is hoped that the construction will be finished at the end of next year, thus permitting its inauguration next spring.

Aims of The British Empire

as expressed by

RAMSAY MacDONALD, Prime Minister of Great Britain;

J. H. THOMAS, Secretary of State for the Dominions, and

LORD PASSFIELD, Secretary of State for the Colonies,

will appear with the final article written by the Marquess of Lothian in The Christian Science Monitor's series,

"The British Empire of 1930."

Watch for It

Monday

An Editorial

THE impact of simple facts sweeps away the miasma of theoretical arguments which hangs like a cloud over the question of prohibition. The Monitor is reprinting today in an adjoining column a few such facts that illustrate the damage done by liquor and present a fundamental reason for prohibition. They are contained in the stories of two unfortunate fatalities at the hands of drunken drivers and the sequel of prison terms.

These are not "prohibition killings," but "drink killings."

Punishment of drunken drivers leaves the real criminal untouched, free to continue his depredations. The real criminal is drink.

It is drink which is the enemy of society. It is drink which must be imprisoned. Recognition of that fact will brush away the mists of "personal liberty" and "state rights." Where is the liberty of the victims of drunken drivers? Where, indeed, is the liberty of the drivers, once they are drunk?

And where is the state's right to subject its citizens to such hazards on the highways? Does anyone imagine that local option or state option —inviting motor expeditions to obtain liquor in neighboring towns or states—would reduce drunken driving?

Drink is the criminal. The sooner that is recognized the sooner progress will be made toward freedom from its crimes. It is an outlaw and must remain so, not only locally but nationally and internationally.

But outlawry is more than a matter of legal enactments. Drink must be outlawed also in the thoughts of men. The psuedo "liberalism" which encourages the indulgence of false appetites for poisonous intoxicants must come to see that it is aiding and abetting a criminal. The mistaken "tolerance" which temporizes with drink must come to see that, in outlawing liquor, society is protecting itself primarily by action against drink and only incidentally against the drinker.

British Bootleg Liquor Source Loses License

Last Legal Exporters in British Columbia Pass Out of Picture

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia's seven liquor export warehouses which for 10 years have poured liquor into the United States, have finally closed their doors. Their right to import liquor for export was withdrawn some months ago by the Federal Government and now their last authority for operating, their provincial licenses, has been canceled by the new provincial liquor board here.

Their stocks of liquor were exhausted before they ceased to operate and the old illicit traffic to the United States, so far as these organizations are concerned, is finished.

Great satisfaction was expressed in British Columbia at the disappearance of the exporters, first because the closing of their warehouses was a friendly gesture toward the United States and secondly, because for many years these establishments have been regarded by the provincial 'authorities as the chief source of bootlegging in British Columbia in competition with the Government's liquor stores. All responsible newspapers and provincial public men have condemned the export system and urged its abolition.

Only the Provincial Government may bring liquor in volume into the Province now, for sale here. Distilleries operating here are allowed to import small quantities for blending purposes but not for export.

The distilleries may export liquor to foreign countries but the Canadian Government's new liquor policy prevents them from securing clearances for the United States. The intention of the Federal and Provincial authorities is that the distillers shall be allowed to export to foreign countries where the sale of liquor is legal.

Diesel Equipment Planned for New Lighthouse Ship

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The keel of a new lighthouse tender, which will embody new features in a vessel of this kind, has just been laid at Jacksonville, Fla., according to announcement of the Lighthouse Service. The salient feature of the new tender is its Diesel electric propulsion equipment, already proved successful in other types of vessels.

Lighthouse tenders are used by the Government in placing buoys and erecting other aids to navigation in coastal and inland waterways. When engaged in construction or supply work, their main engines may remain idle for a considerable portion of the time, yet power must always be available for instant use. In steam vessels the boilers have to be kept up continuously at considerable cost.

In the new tender, to be known as the Linden, two large Diesel engines generate electric current. When the vessel is tied up at the dock the Diesel engines are shut down, fuel consumption stopping immediately, but as Diesel engines are quick starting, power is available at short notice. The fact that electric current, generated by the Diesel engines, can be used for both propulsion and hoisting, makes this type of vessel particularly efficient and reduces the cost of operation, it is stated.

The Linden is designed to take the place of the Laurel, an old vessel which will soon be retired. It is expected the new tender will be completed within a year and ready to take up duties in Chesapeake Bay.

Drinkers Get Long Jail Terms After Mishaps

Judge in Massachusetts Severely Criticizes Two Offenders

Two cases of fatal drunken automobile driving that resulted in prison sentences, were reported in the following story quoted from the Boston Herald of Sept. 27:

"State prison sentences for two motorists in drunken driving accidents in which deaths occurred, pronounced by Judge David F. Dillon in Salem (Mass.) Superior Court yesterday, were accompanied by severe scoring of the defendants by the justice.

"Richard H. Tuson, 29, of Dorchester, for the last six years junior master of the Boston Latin School, was given from three to four years, and Herbert G. Bell, 24, of Lowell, was sentenced to from [illegible] to [illegible] years.

"The court said:

"'In the Tuson case, it was the result of being drunk, whereas in the Bell case it was the most brutal in the category of cases I have ever handled. He was entreated to stop, but didn't. It was a most flagrant violation of law. I am making him an example to all at this time when slaughter on the public highway is something appalling.'

"Tuson was found guilty by a jury two days ago. In addition to the manslaughter charge, there were charges of operating so as to endanger life, operating while under the influence of liquor and leaving the scene of an accident.

"Tuson's car struck a milk wagon in Lynn on the early morning of July 10. Edward Donnelly, 18-year-old helper, quarterback on Lynn English High School team last year, was fatally injured. The driver, Edward Barry, of Saugus, escaped with minor bruises.

"Bell's car killed Daisy Emmott, of Lowell Road, Methuen, near her home on the night of May 24. She was returning from a dance with her sister. Bell was chased for two miles before he was captured.

"Bell was charged, in addition to manslaughter, with operating so as to endanger life, operating while under the influence of liquor, and leaving the scene of an accident.

"It came out in evidence in Bell's case that he was found in a drunken stupor at the end of the chase. It was testified also that a woman companion had begged him repeatedly to slow down before the accident, also to allow her to drive the car.

"Tuson, it was testified, was also drunk when found by the police. On the stand he claimed that the milk wagon was on the wrong side of the road and he claimed that he offered his registration papers to Barry, the wagon driver.

"He admitted having had a drink but said it was after the accident and at the home of his wife in Lynn, where he had gone. He claimed that he was unnerved and had instructed his brother-in-law to report the accident to the police."

Clocks Go Back to Standard Time

That extra hour that was tossed on the spring breezes last April, when daylight saving went into effect in Massachusetts, is to be recovered among the falling leaves of autumn, as the State returns to eastern standard time at 2 a. m., Sept. 28.

Theoretically in order to capture the elusive bit of time invested in daylight, clocks should be stopped at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, and, after the lapse of one hour, started again. But, since with the clocks stopped it may be found difficult to measure the passing hour, the more general way employed will be to turn the timepieces back one hour, when one gets around to it.

Schedules on transportation lines have been altered to correspond with the change.

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JONES LEADING HOMANS AT END OF FIRST HALF

Atlanta Golfer 7 Up in First 18 of 36-Hole Final

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

ARDMORE, Pa. — Robert Tyre Jones Jr. galloped into a practically impregnable lead in the morning round of the finals in the United States amateur golf championship at the Merion Cricket Club golf course, Sept. 27, when he lead Eugene V. Homans, the Englewood player, 7 up at the end of the first 18 holes. Neither was exerting his full skill, and it was not until well into the second nine that Jones really settled down to play first-class golf.

But Homans, in sharp contrast with his play of the preceding rounds, was uncertain in his shooting, and Jones had merely to hold to par or near it to win holes. But Jones did better than that in the latter half when he scored birdies on the eleventh and fifteenth.

Jones took the lead right at the start, when he holed out the first in par, while Homans landed in a trap. Both took six from being trapped on the second, while another par on the third placed Jones 2 up. More trouble for Homans made him take 6 on the long fourth to give Jones a lead of 3, but he steadied at that point, and held Jones right up to the ninth, winning the seventh when he laid a perfect stymie for the Atlantan. But he slipped once more on the ninth, and another par hole placed Jones 3 up at the turn.

More hard luck for Homans came in the tenth, when his second shot went wide for the green and landed in a pit, occupied in part by the crowd, whose footsteps added an additional hazard to the third shot. He got out, but steady play by Jones, without brilliancy, gave him the hole, 4-5.

Jones scored his first birdie of the day on the eleventh hole, with a second shot that went dead for the pin. This placed him 5 up. They halved the next pair in par figures.

Then Jones drew ahead once more with another pair of holes to his credit on the fourteenth and fifteenth, 4 and 3, while Homans took 5 on each. The last was a birdie, his second of the day.

Homans halted the procession momentarily on the seventeenth when he soored a birdie 2 with a 20-foot putt; but Jones halved the eighteenth to end the battle for the moment.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

First hole, 360 yards, par 4—Jones drove with a spoon from the first tee but was slightly in front of Homans' long tee shot. Jones pitched on 20 feet from the cup after Homans put his second in a trap. Homans came out of the sand 35 feet from the cup, but his long putt for a 4 stayed out. Jones putted close and got his par. Jones 1 up.

Second hole 523 yards par 5—Jones drove to the rough and Homans to a trap at the long second. The latter came out to the rough and Jones hit a long iron down the fairway. Jones was barely on the green with his third and Homans was short. Jones's putt ran up the green's bank on which the pin was placed, but rolled back and each was a long way off on 4. Homans 20 feet and Jones 16. It was a half in 6s. Jones 1 up.

Third hole 195 yards par 3—At the third Jones sent an iron to the green but Homans' spoon shot was on top of a trap to the left. Homans chipped 8 feet from the cup. Jones putted short from 30 feet. Homans missed a putt for a 3. Jones holed his par and went 2 up.

Fourth hole, 595 yards par 5—Jones drove to a trap at the long fourth. Homans was clear, Jones hit a spoon shot from the sand down the fairway and Homans fired his into rough, although nearer the green. Jones pitched on 30 feet from the pin. Homans, too, pitched on but outside his rival's ball. Homans took 3 putts for a 6 while Jones holed his par 5. Jones 3 up.

Fifth hole, 435 yards, par 4—A stiff cross wind carried Jones's ball to a bad rough to the left. The same wind carried Homans's ball to a trap. The latter took a spoon into the trap, but could not reach the green. Jones went from the rough to the green. Homans made a fine approach 10 feet from the pin. Jones putted within four feet. Homans missed his putt for a 4. Jones also missed and the hole was halved in 5s.

Sixth hole, 427 yards, par 4—The drives at the sixth were practically level, the two second shots just reached the green, with Homans slightly away. His approach putt was short, as was Jones's. Jones holed

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BIG GRAIN EXPORTS FROM RUSSIA AS PEOPLE GO SHORT

Soviet Wheat Dumping in United States Stirs Chicago Board of Trade to Bar Short Sales by Foreigners

SUCH DEALS TO BE 'UNETHICAL' NEW RULING OF TRADE DECREES

Speculators Carry Load of Hedges With Declines Impairing Position

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Russia has continued to be the fly in the ointment for the bulls in wheat, both in this country and abroad. In the Chicago market the publicity stirred up over the short selling for the account of Russian agents acted as a depressing factor, while in foreign spot markets Russia is slashing prices, and demoralizing the whole trade, far out of proportion to the actual amount of grain it has to export.

However, the unfavorable economic conditions prevailing in nearly every country, account largely for the fact that so much market hubbub is caused by the Russian operations. In normal times the efforts of Russia to dominate, disturb and depress the world's market would be dismissed as child's play. The entire commodity trade at present is so on edge that it is extremely easy to start a case of "nerves" on short notice.

Heavy Load Carried

Speculators have been carrying a tremendous load of hedges against a visible supply of around 200,000,000 bushels in this country and as large a supply comparatively in Canada, as well as the load of lots of wheat in other countries. The persistent declines have caused a lot of difficulty already for the long element, and further declines to new low prices for the crop year have further impaired their position the past week.

Chicago Board of Trade officials have taken cognizance of the disclosures made by the Department of Agriculture, in regard to the short selling by the Russian officials, and short sales of this kind will be barred, the directors of the Board of Trade voting to cooperate with the Government in every way possible to protect the interests of the people of this country.

How Rule Would Work

As to how the ruling of the board against selling of futures by a foreign government would be carried out, Joseph W. Badenoch, chairman of the board's business conduct committee, remarked that was "a little difficult," and continued:

"With the promulgation of the resolution of the board of directors on this subject, which was immediately sent to every member of the board, every commission house and broker will understand that selling of futures by a foreign government will be unethical. Anyone knowingly executing such a sale will be subject to severe discipline. That will be sufficient to any member of the Board of Trade.

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Moscow Goes Month Without Butter, Eggs, Milk—Prices Soar at Markets

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW — Although the Soviet Government has seen its way to resume the export of grain, which has practically been suspended since pre-war days, when Russia was the chief granary for Europe, serious food shortage is still felt throughout the Soviet union, especially in industrial centers.

With the exception of vegetables almost every article of food is rationed in the cities. The bread ration, it is true, is usually sufficient, being 1 pound a day, half black and half white, for nonmanual employees, 2 pounds for workers. But in Moscow, which is considerably better supplied than other towns, the adults received neither butter, eggs nor milk this month and only 1½ pounds to 2 pounds of meat per person.

In some districts meat queues form at 3 a. m.

Workers and children receive double rations of meat, children ½ pound butter a month. Scarcity of soap is felt in cities, being one cake per person per month, while in the villages the shortage is even more acute, some villages being months without soap or sugar.

In contrast to the cooperative shops, food can be obtained freely at the private market, but the prices are sky high and rise daily.

Butter, 12 rubles (about $6) a pound.

Meat, 3 to 4 rubles per pound.

Milk, 1 ruble 20 kopeks a litre.

Soap, 3 rubles a cake.

The average wage worker in Moscow gets only 100 rubles a month, and cannot do much buying in the open market.

The increase in the movement of workers from one factory to another, which disturbs the economic life of the country, is partially explained by the fact that the workers search for places where the food supply is better.

The shortage of meat fats is felt most keenly.

The food of the average Russian family is now boiled cabbage, potatoes, bread, gruel, herring and tea. While people are not actually hungry, a great many are undernourished.

Pravda, in a leading editorial commenting on the execution without trial of 48 professors and others accused of deliberately madadministering the food supplies, says: "The plot was truly against the very life of the toilers, especially the children. This plot occupies the most prominent place in the list of crimes committed by the bourgeoisie against the toilers of the Soviet Union." Pravda foresees a capitalist press attack on "this victory of the proletariat against the class enemy. The bourgeoisie demands from the proletariat humanitarian feelings toward murderers. They talk of humanity, while shooting the unemployed and quelling rebellious colonial slaves with poison gases."

Civil Engineers Adopt Rigorous Code of Ethics

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Public interest before private profit henceforth will be the motto of the civil engineer in New York State, as the result of adoption of a code of ethics by the State Society of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors at the annual convention of the organization here.

The code, designed to guide the profession in its relations with other members of the craft and outsiders as well, provides that the engineer "shall at all times and under all conditions seek to promote the public welfare," and forbids him to "identify himself with any project not of a legitimate character." The code was fortified by the proviso that violation may result in expulsion from the society.

The society also supported the plan of Dr. David V. Steinman, of New York, president of the organization, for a scale of educational requirements and state examination for engineers' licenses. Licenses now are in the hands of the New York State Board of Licensing Engineers. Universal adoption of the national registration law, now in operation in 26 states, also was indorsed.

Envoy Assures Japan of American Regard

TOKYO (AP)—In his first public utterance as the new American Ambassador to Japan, W. Cameron Forbes on Sept. 26 addressed the American-Japan Society, referring briefly to the exclusion provision in the United States immigration law.

"Speaking of the possible causes of irritation between the United States and Japan, I am not unmindful of the immigration problem," Mr. Forbes said, "but as that depends upon the action of Congress and cannot be handled by either executive or diplomatic officers, I feel it is wiser not to discuss either its prospects or merits."

Mr. Forbes spoke of the favorable sentiment he encountered on his recent visit to the Pacific coast toward Japanese residents there.

"All up and down the coast," he said, "I heard words of appreciation but not a single comment unfavorable regarding Japanese residents of California."

Mr. Forbes asserted Japanese and American interests in development of the Pacific region are "in the main common and identical. We both want peace. . . . We ask no exclusive privileges and believe that, given freedom of opportunity and prosperity we can all share the general welfare."

South African Natives Filled With Glee as They Hear Records of Their Songs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—Gramophone records of a choir of nine natives from Zimbabwe, Southern Rhodesia, trained by H. T. Tracey, have been made in Johannesburg.

The natives are of the Amaklanga tribe, one of the oldest in Rhodesia, and believed by some to be remnants of the Zimbabwe civilization.

The visit was arranged by the Witwatersrand University and the Southern Rhodesian Government, having for its object the investigation of primitive native songs. By means of these records it is also intended to perpetuate primitive culture. H. T. Tracey, who is in charge of the choir, is a settler who has been in the Victoria district for about nine years, and is greatly interested in this work.

The first song recorded was a "Lobola" song, with an interesting history. Its native title means "Child promised beforehand," and it represented the bargaining of a native father who wished to pledge his little daughter in exchange for a first installment, which would enable him to pay some of the debt still owed for his wife. Another song was a threshing song.

After a trial record had been made, the singers were allowed to listen to the reproduction of their voices. For a moment they listened with amazement on their faces, and then the sound of the record was drowned in the laughter of the nine men.

1931 COSTA RICAN ARMY HELD TO 500 IN PEACE

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (By U. P.) —President Viquez has signed a decree fixing the peace-time strength of the Costa Rican armed forces at 500 men for the coming year, which is the same as the number fixed by law for 1930.

In case of internal disorders, however, the President may raise an army of 5000 men, and in case of war with a foreign power may call upon all male adults to serve.

NEW HANDLING OF TRAFFIC RULE BREAKERS URGED

Connecticut May Remove Small Infractions From Criminal Class

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—The adoption of a new and radically different method of handling motor vehicle violations in Connecticut is favored by Robbins B. Stoeckel, Connecticut Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. Mr. Stoeckel urges that the present laws be revised to remove minor infractions from the prohibitory class, and to move serious violations into the criminal code of the State.

The adoption of Mr. Stoeckel's plan would greatly reduce the number of cases that appear in court, for none of the minor violations would be court cases unless the drivers should care to contest the charges made against them. The more serious cases, on the other hand, would not appear before town courts and magistrates but would be taken directly before the Superior Court.

Under the proposed system, each operator of a motor vehicle would be presented with a book of coupons, on which would be enumerated a list of offenses together with the fines that are to be paid for them. When a charge is made, the offender would be required to tear out the corresponding coupon and send it with his check to the proper authority.

Under the present law, the man who passes a stop light is treated as a criminal, and must appear before the police court judge, the magistrate or whatever authority is provided in the individual town. Mr. Stoeckel pointed out that many drivers who pass a stop light do so without criminal intent, and that this infraction could be taken care of, if, when caught, they acknowledged judgment and sent their fines to the authorities.

A keen distinction between such minor infractions and the endangering of life and property by driving while under the influence of liquor, by hit-and-run driving, and the like, would breed a healthy respect for laws of the latter type, Commissioner Stoeckel believes.

To prevent some drivers from disregarding the minor laws altogether on the grounds that they can well afford to pay whatever fines they may incur, Mr. Stoeckel proposes a filing system for the motor vehicle headquarters of Connecticut whereby the department would be able to tell at a glance who were the habitual offenders. In cases of repeated disregard for the rules of the road the possibility of refusing to issue a license to the offender would be seriously considered by the department, he said.

It is Mr. Stoeckel's sincere wish to introduce this radical method of handling motor vehicle violations during his own administration as Commissioner of Motor Vehicles.

Colby Head Points Way for Colleges

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WATERVILLE, Me.—Liberal arts colleges of New England, threatened with ultimate extinction by the junior college movement and the growing popularity of professional schools, can continue to exist only by adapting their aims and methods to meet the changed social demands of the era, Franklin W. Johnson, president of Colby College, declared at the opening assembly of the year, on Sept. 26.

Over 400 junior colleges in the United States, with more than 40,000 students, are indications of a trend which, he said, "the liberal arts college of the traditional type will overlook at its own peril."

Towever, Dr. Johnson declared "there will continue to be a field for the liberal training of the college as a broad foundation for entrance to the professions and industry," for those colleges which are able to meet the exacting demands of business and the high standards of the professions.

Music in Boston

Boston Music Notes

Margaret Matzenauer will be the soloist for the first pair of concerts, Oct. 10 and 11, of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's fiftieth season. The program, which will be directed by Sir George Henschel, will be the same as that of the orchestra's first concert, conducted by him on Oct. 22, 1881, at which Anna Louise Cary was the soloist, except that the "Meistersinger" Prelude will be substituted for Weber's "Festival" Overture. The other items are Beethoven's Overture, "Dedication of the House," an air from Gluck's "Orpheus," Haydn's B flat Symphony (B. & H. No. 12), Schubert's "Rosamunde" Ballet music and a Scena from Bruch's "Odysseus."

The first event of the jubilee season will be a radio concert—the first ever given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra especially for a radio audience—on the evening of Oct. 4. This concert, to be directed by Dr. Koussevitzky, will be the orchestra's contribution to the Tercentenary celebration. The program will contain three numbers by Massachusetts composers: Arthur Foote's E major Suite, Edward Burlingame Hill's "Lilacs" and Charles Martin Loeffler's "A Pagan Poem." The other numbers will be Debussy's Prelude to "The Afternoon of a Faun" and Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel."

The first Sunday afternoon concert of the season at Symphony Hall will be given by Fritz Kreisler Oct. 19.

On the following Sunday Winifred Christie will introduce to Boston the new Bechstein-Moor double keyboard piano at a recital in Symphony Hall.

La Argentina, the Spanish dancer, will appear in Symphony Hall on the evening of Oct. 21.

The Worcester Music Festival will be held in Mechanics Hall, Worcester, from Oct. 1 to 4. Delius's "Sea Drift" and Parker's "Hora Novissima" are among the works to be heard. Albert Stoessel will conduct.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

New England Tax Officials Study Problems

FAIRLEE, Vt. (AP) — Difficulties of improving existing methods of taxation because of the opposition of those who might be affected by advanced attempts at equalization were noted by three speakers at sessions Sept. 26 of the eighteenth annual conference on taxation, held here under the auspices of the New England Tax Officials Association.

Henry F. Long, Tax Commissioner of Massachusetts, presided at the morning session. Suggestions were made by Farwell Knapp, Assistant Commissioner of Taxation of Connecticut, on how "Existing Methods of Inheritance Taxation May Be Improved," and Irving L. Shaw, Tax Director of Massachusetts, and William H. Blodgett of Connecticut spoke along the same line on "Personal Income Taxation" and "Tangible Personal Property," respectively.

Edgar C. Hirst addressed the conference on "How Can the Property Taxpayer Be Relieved in Non-Industrial States?" He said that in states where an income tax was being considered, it should be intended to actually relieve the real estate taxpayers. "It should be used for specific present government costs," he added, "and should not be put into state or town treasuries to be appropriated for general purposes."

Leland Powers of Boston spoke in the afternoon on "How Subsidiary Corporations Should Be Taxed," and Commissioner James W. Bliss, Rhode Island, on "To What Extent Should Educational Institutions Be Made Exempt From Taxation."

Revision of 18 State Banking Statutes Urged

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Redrafts of 18 Massachusetts statutes relating to coöperative banks will be presented at the next session of the Legislature as the result of recommendations offered at the closing session of the forty-second annual convention of the Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League at the New Ocean House Sept. 26. Of the 45 statutes now effective the bankers will propose changes in 18 to meet modern business conditions.

One change proposes to increase the limit of a single loan from $8000 to $12,000.

It was also proposed that the statute under which fines are assessed for overdue payment be suspended, in cases of unemployment or other misfortune and the matter will be brought up at the December session for final action.

At the closing session of the convention it was decided to postpone the unfinished business, particularly that part relating to the revision of the statutes, until next December when a special meeting will be called in Boston just before the opening of the next Legislative session.

Herbert F. Taylor Jr., treasurer, clerk, and member of the securities committee of the Boston Coöperative Bank, was elected president for the ensuing year. Mr. Taylor was president of the league last year and has long been active in directing its activities. William H. Landers of the Mattapan Coöperative Bank will succeed Mr. Taylor in the vice-presidency.

New members of the securities committee include: Laurence Marston, of the Malden Coöperative Bank; Frank Burbank, of the Workingmen's Coöperative Bank of Boston, and Roy N. Howe, of the Peabody Coöperative Bank.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and much cooler tonight; Sunday fair and continued cool; moderate to fresh westerly winds.

Southern New England: Fair and much cooler tonight; Sunday fair and continued cool; moderate to fresh westerly winds.

Northern New England: Generally fair and cooler tonight, with possibly light frost in New Hampshire and Vermont; Sunday fair; cooler in Maine; moderate south shifting to west winds.

Official Temperatures

	9 a.m. Sep.27	Max. Sep.26		9 a.m. Sep.27	Max. Sep.26
Albany	64	86	Memphis	84	70
Atlantic City	74	82	Montreal	54	58
Boston	71	81	Nantucket	66	82
Buffalo	54	62	New Orleans	66	86
Calgary	32	..	New York	72	84
Charleston	76	90	Philadelphia	70	82
Chicago	44	72	Pittsburgh	50	88
Denver	40	74	Portland, Me.	62	80
Des Moines	44	60	Portland, Ore.	60	74
Eastport	54	74	San Francisco	58	76
Galveston	66	80	St. Louis	50	64
Hatteras	62	88	St. Paul	40	52
Helena	42	66	Seattle	56	70
Jacksonville	78	90	Tampa	76	90
Kansas City	56	66	Washington	64	96
Los Angeles	60	76			

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 3:41 p. m., Sunday 4:18 a. m.
Height of tides 10.1 feet, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:04 p. m.

CARVER TO PROTEST REPEAL

Thomas N. Carver, professor of economics, Harvard University, authority on economic questions, will speak at two mass meetings in Greenfield, Mass., on Sunday, Sept. 28, protesting against repeal of the Baby Volstead Act(according to an announcement by the Constitution Defense Committee in Boston.

FLIER SEEKS DISTANCE MARK

Russell A. Boardman, Boston aviator, who is planning a flight to Europe in the interests of the American Legion, said Sept. 27, that he hopes to establish a long-distance flight record by landing at some point beyond Rome, Italy. He expects to be in the air more than 55 hours.

IRISH GENERAL TO ARRIVE

Maj.-Gen. Sir William Hickie, K. C. B., of Tiperary, Ireland, having a long record with the British Army, will arrive in Boston Sept. 28 on the Cunarder Scythia to be the guest of Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards during the convention of the American Legion in Boston.

HUGE GAS UNITS FOR PRODUCTION SEEN IN FUTURE

Centralization to Embrace Steam, Electricity, Also, Utility Man Says

Huge combination plants, able to supply gas, process steam and electricity, within industrial areas contiguous to the plant, were seen as the logical future development of the gas industry by Walter C. Beckjord, vice-president and general manager of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, addressing the fourteenth meeting of the operating division of the New England Gas Association at the Hotel Statler, Sept. 26.

"In our modern methods of production, there is a possibility that the development of the gas-fired turbine may entirely supplant the modern steam boiler practice,' Mr. Beckjord declared, "and if that development does come about, it is likely that the modern electric plant will be a by-product application of the gas plant.

"The ultimate development of the gas industry would seem to be along the lines of very large plants capable of producing millions of cubic feet of gas daily with attendant by-products which can be processed and marketed through large scale organizations, and the development of long distance transmission lines to distribute the gas over a wide area," Mr. Beckjord said.

There is no reason, he said, why gas cannot be distributed just as widely as electricity is now, particularly in the more populated districts of the east.

Although referring to future developments as important possibilities, Mr. Beckjord told the meeting that it was still more important to give attention to immediate problems—the best ways of extending service to the greatest number of people at the lowest possible cost. In line with this, he said that "radical changes are ahead for the system of making rates in the gas industry," along the flexible lines already followed by the electricity companies.

Fred M. Goodwin, vice-president of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, described the work of surveying the suburban territory around Boston to which gas service is at present being extended by the installation of a system of high pressure mains. A total of 117 miles of high pressure pipe line, he said, has been laid in the new territory to which gas is now being delivered, including the towns of Concord, Sudbury, Wayland, Lincoln and Weston, while more than 70 miles more are planned to supply the area around Groton.

F. D. Cadwallader of Boston, treasurer of the New England Gas Association, presented to the meeting a summary of the survey that was made of outlying districts, to find out what each town offered in the way of prospective customers. It revealed some interesting general information, he declared, showing that the major portion of these prospective customers are families with incomes above the average; that 85 per cent of the buildings in the area are owned by the occupants, and that about 50 per cent of the residents are employed or engaged in business in other communities.

Engineering problems at the Allston compressor plant of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company were discussed by D. S. Reynolds, chief engineer. Gas flows from the company's plant at Everett, Mass., to this Allston compressor through the ordinary intermediate pressure mains, he explained. Here it is compressed into cylindrical tanks, called bulletts, capable of sustaining tremendous pressures, and from these tanks it is released into the new high pressure mains for distribution to the suburban areas.

Seasonal Business Continues Better

SEASONAL influences are carrying trade further along a moderately upward course. Improvement is especially noticeable in wholesale and jobbing lines, according to latest reports.

One company specializing in sounding trade conditions says that on the average, the current situation appears better than for some months past.

Court of Assistants Votes to Keep Firearm 'Peeces' From the Indians

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630, and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

CHARLESTOWN, Sept. 29, 1630—The Court of Assistants of "The Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England," held its third session, "att 8 of the clocke" this morning, at this Plantation. Secretary Bradstreete clings to the old form of spelling, and in his record states that the Court was "holden att Charlton."

Governor Winthrop, Deputy Governor Dudley and Simon Bradstreete represented Charlestown, John Endecott came down from Salem yesterday, Roger Ludlowe and Edward Rossiter came early from Dorchester—at the last session they were fined for tardiness—William Pinchon rode in from Rocksbury, and Increase Nowell and William Coddington rowed over from Boston. Sir Richard Saltonstall failed to arrive from Waterton, and the Court forthwith voted that he be "flyned 4 bushells of malte, for his absence from this Court." Sir Richard has plenty of malte. It was a mild rebuke, but sustained a principle previously decided upon.

It was ordered "that those of Dorchester whoe bought certayne cattell of the merchants of Dorchester, England, shall pay unto Nich: Stower 9 bushells of meale or of Indian corne, or 9 lb. of beavr, for the keeping of the said cattell, according to an agreement made with him."

Nicholas Stowers is one of the men whom Capt. Endecott sent from Salem to Charlestown in the summer of 1629 to "sett downe" a Puritan Plantation on the peninsula where Thomas Walford was the only settler. This was in part to counteract the influence of Walford, a non-Puritan, but more particularly to prepare accommodations for the people who were expected from England the following spring. Stowers had been engaged by the Company as a herdsman. His duty was "to drive the herd forth to their food in the main every morning, and to bring them into town every evening, and to have 50 bushels of Indian corn for keeping the milch cows till Indian harvest be taken in." The "main" refers to the grass-covered hillsides on the mainland beyond the peninsula. Under his care as herdsman have been placed several cattle landed here, which are to be driven eventually to the Dorchester Plantation; and the Court has by vote determined his compensation for that service.

It was ordered, "that noe pson whatsoever shall, either directly or indirectly, imploy, or cause to be imployed, or to their power pmitt, any Indian to use any peece—firearm—upon any occacon or pretense whatsoever, under payne of £10 ffyne for the first offence, & for the 2 offence to be ffyned & imprisoned att the discrecon of the Court." Indians are from time to time appearing at the Plantation with firearms in their possession. This is a danger which must be restricted. Captain Underhill informed the court that unless "peeces" could be kept from the Indians, the military equipment of the Company should be increased materially, and he recommended that the trading posts at Winniaimmet, Merry-Mount and Wessaguscus be forbidden to use firearms and ammunition as articles of trade with the Indians.

Capt. John Endecott reported that he had the same trouble upon his arrival in Salem two years ago, at which time the company "thought fit that suit be made to His Majesty or the Lords of the Privy Council" for the renewing of the proclamation of King James I "prohibiting interloping and disorderly trading" with the Indians in America, "with addition of such beneficial clauses as shall be needful for reforming so great and unsufferable abuses." A committee was appointed at that time "to repair to the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal and Mr. Secretary John Coke and aquaint their Honours" with the importance of renewing that proclamation, and recommending that it be done by His Majesty King Charles I.

The Court then passed the vote as above recorded, and Captain Underhill was requested to keep his eyes upon the trading posts and report any irregularities.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Tercentenary celebrations—Boston: Full-sized reproduction of Governor Winthrop's flagship Arbella on exhibition, Charles River Basin, foot of Revere Street, until 10, admission 25 cents.

Opening night for members, clubhouse, Highland Club, West Roxbury, 8.

Public reception in honor of Prof. Elihu Thomson; Dr. K. T. Compton, Dr. S. W. Stratton and Edwin W. Rice, speakers; New Ocean House, Swampscott, 7:30.

Theaters

Colonial—"Sweet Adeline," 8:15.
Wilbur—Jane Cowl in "Twelfth Night," 8:20.
Majestic—"Bird in Hand," 8:25.
Shubert—"Princess Charming," 8:20.
Copley—"Shooting Shadows," 8:30.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Tercentenary celebrations—Boston: Full-sized reproduction of Governor Winthrop's flagship, Arbella, on exhibition, Charles River Basin, 10 to 10. Salem: Detailed reproduction of a pioners' village, Forest Park; Colonial House reproduced, Pequot Mills; House of the Seven Gables open to visitors; early documents and costumes, Essex Institute; rare merchant marine collection, Peabody Museum, Swampscott: Tercentenary meeting, First Methodist Episcopal Church, reading of his own poems by Edwin Markham, evening.

Prohibition rally, auspices Prohibition Loyalty League; Clifton N. Howard, principal speaker; Tremont Temple, 3.

Statler Hotel: Meeting, National Guard Association, Parlor B, 2.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture, "Life Along the Penobscot in Film and Story," narrative by Mrs. Lincoln Fairley, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Tercentenary Industrial Exposition, Mechanics Building, day and evening, through Oct. 11.

Tenth annual Boston Radio Exhibition, Boston Garden, day and evening, through Oct. 4.

Statler Hotel: Meeting, National Guard Association, Georgian, Parlor B.

Massachusetts Exposition of Governmental activities, Commonwealth Armory, all day, through Oct. 11.

North Eastern Division, National Electric Light Association, New Ocean House, Swampscott, all day, through Oct. 1.

Tercentenary celebrations—Boston: Reproduction of Governor Winthrop's flagship, Arbella, on exhibition, Charles River Basin, 10 to 10.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 10 to 5 except Monday when the museum is closed. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. An exhibition of the Romanesque portal from the Church of St. Miguel at Uncastillo, a permanent acquisition. Special Exhibitions: Dutch East Indian textiles; French illustrated books of the 18th Century, lent by William A. Sargent; American silver; church services and domestic pieces; etchings and engravings by Winslow Homer, given by Edward Jackson Holmes and lent by W. G. R. Allen.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Water colors; loan exhibition of tapestries; memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore; French paintings, drawings and prints. Special exhibition of objects found by the expeditions of the American School of Oriental Research and Harvard University near Kirkuk, Irak. Through Oct. 31.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

The Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 weekdays; 1:30 to 5 Sundays. Holidays all day. Admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Autumn exhibition.

Casson Galleries, 676 Boylston Street—Paintings by American artists.

Doll & Richards, 1258 Washington Street—Prints, including complete collections of views of Boston, by Sears Gallagher, W. Harry Smith, Gustav von Colin and Clair Leighton.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings and water colors by Martha Crocker, Arthur Musgrave, Myrtle H. Smith, Charles Ephlein, Gino Conti, John Whorf, John F. Enser and John Kellogg Woodruff; etchings and wood-blocks. Through Sept. 27.

Schneroe Studios, 555 Boylston Street—Etchings by Marius Bauer.

For Other Exhibitions See Monday's Monitor.

DRYS PLAN MASS MEETING TO GET VOTERS TO POLLS

Tremont Temple Rally to Precede Big 'Victory' Garden Gathering

With the expectation that the topic, "The Constitution and the Candidates," will throw a new light on the forthcoming election in Massachusetts, those in charge of the mass meeting at Tremont Temple Sept. 28 at 2:30 p. m., are preparing for an attendance which will tax the capacity of the building.

In coöperation with the Constitution Defense Committee and the Prohibition Loyalty League, the National United Committee for Law Enforcement has sent its chairman, Clinton N. Howard, to be the main speaker of the evening. Mr. Howard, who is often referred to as "the little giant of the platform," has been conducting a series of mass meetings in the State in favor of retention of the Baby Volstead Act.

Mr. Howard is an international figure. He was for four years following the World War, chairman of the World Peace Commission. During the War, he was in the service of the Red Cross. Elected as chairman of the National United Committee for Law Enforcement, he has conducted campaigns for civic uprightness, law enforcement, and the Constitution in 38 states in the last five years. Last winter he addressed more than 150 assemblies in New York City, Philadelphia and Washington.

The mass meeting in Tremont Temple is designed as a forerunner of the larger "victory mass meeting" which will take place in the Boston Garden on Oct. 19. Wholly in the interest of the state law enforcement act, it will feature the marked contrasts existing before and after prohibition and present its case in achievements rather than promises. The inevitable return of the saloon, if the state enforcement act is abandoned, will be pointed out, and the importance of registering and voting will be stressed.

"The great silent vote," says Dr. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of the Park Street Church, who will be one of the speakers, "will win or lose the Baby Volstead Act for Massachusetts. If the act is repealed, it will be by those who are indifferent, not by those who are informed."

Besides Dr. Conrad, Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, national chairman of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, will speak, and Dr. J. Whitcomb Brougher will preside.

Lindbergh Views Air Appliances at Lynn

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh left the East Boston airport late Sept. 26, flying back to New York after a visit to the General Electric works at Lynn. Before starting he stated that he would like to be in Boston for the Legion Air Show but expected that pressure of business would prevent.

At Lynn Colonel Lindbergh was taken through the River Works plant of the General Electric. He stated that he was interested in looking over some of the airplane appliances manufactured by the company and was especially interested in the supercharger and beacons for lighting airways at night.

After leaving the River Works Colonel Lindbergh went to the company's West Lynn plant, where he examined airplane compasses, thermometers, altimeters and direction finders.

GRANT TO ADDRESS PLANNING BOARDS

The Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards on City and Town Planning will have Col. U. S. Grant 3d as its guest speaker at the annual conference Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 in the Hotel Kenmore, Boston.

Colonel Grant is vice-chairman and executive and disbursing officer of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, which is charged with the duty of preparing, developing and maintaining a comprehensive, consistent and co-ordinated plan for the national capital and its environs. His office has charge of some 50 government buildings and 4275 acres of park land.

NEW BOSTON HOTEL TO OPEN ITS DOORS

The formal opening of the Hotel Manger at North Station will take place Sept. 27 at 8 p. m. Elaborate plans have been arranged for this occasion, including a banquet and an all-star revue. Morey Pearl and his orchestra will play throughout the evening.

Theodore A. Glynn, former fire commissioner of this city, will be toastmaster. Among the speakers are Secretary of State Frederic A. Cook, Mayor James M. Curley, Congressman John W. McCormack, Col. Pitzhugh Lee Minnigerode of New York and Charles C. White, president of the Manger Hotels.

Maine Potato Crop May Bring $4 Per Barrel

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOULTON, Me. — Potatoes will bring $4 per barrel in Aroostook County before the shipping of the 1930 crop has been completed, according to predictions made by two leading potato shippers, who have been attending the Fredericton Exhibition.

"The peak price reached in the 1929 crop was $4 per barrel, and there is not a doubt in my mind that the figure will be reached again by Christmas, if not before the holiday season," declared S. A. Wathen of Fort Fairfield, Me., while discussing the outlook for the potato market in Aroostook County. That means, he explained, richer returns for the growers in Aroostook County than last year because a smaller proportion of the 1930 output has been contracted for at early low prices than a year ago.

"If it were not for unfavorable general business conditions I believe prices for the Aroostook County 1930 potato crop would reach even higher figures than the $4 top last year, but, even so I expect $4 per barrel will be reached again this shipping season," George M. Reed, also of Fort Fairfield, agreed.

Both Mr. Wathen and Mr. Reed thought that New Brunswick potato growers would be able to profitably ship both table and seed stock into the United States markets this season, despite increased duty placed on Canadian potatoes entering the United States. This duty is now $1.25 per barrel and, if the predicted price of $4 is reached, New Brunswick growers might expect to receive at least $2.75 if not $3 per barrel for shipment to the United States, they pointed out.

Government Wins in Malt Sirup Case

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—The Federal Government, Sept. 26, won another point in its malt sirup test case in the United States District Court.

Thomas M. Donahue, co-partner in the firm of Donahue Brothers, Portland, pleaded guilty to possession and sale of products used in the manufacture of intoxicants and was fined $150 by Judge John A. Peters. John E. Donahue, under indictment on a similar charge, was discharged because of lack of evidence.

The first point was won by the Government when a jury returned a verdict, Sept. 24, for forfeiture of 145 cases of malt sirups seized from the Donahue Brothers.

Immediately after this verdict Seth May of Auburn, federal prohibition director for Maine, said his department contemplated wholesale raids to rid Portland and Maine of malt sirup.

BOSTON EDISON MAN HEADS LIGHT GROUP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—When the New England Division of the National Electric Light Association opens its twenty-second annual convention in the New Ocean House here on Sept. 29, it will be under the presidency of Charles H. Hodskinson of the Boston Edison Electric Illumination Company, who 22 years ago was largely responsible for its organization as the first of the regional divisions of the national association.

More than 700 delegates are expected to attend the convention, which will last through Oct. 1, it is announced. Many prominent leaders of the power and light industry will address the meeting at the morning business sessions. All three afternoons will be devoted to sports and entertainment.

BRISTOL HONORS GOVERNOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISTOL, R. I.—Gov. Norman S. Case was the guest of the town of Bristol Sept. 27 on "Governor's Day," which closed the week's observance of the town's two hundred and fiftieth anniversary. There was a parade of 16 divisions, including historical floats, military and civic organizations, and the night is to be devoted to an elaborate fireworks display.

Better Not Have Business Down Town During the Legion Parade on Oct. 7

During the American Legion parade Oct. 7, the streets of Boston, located between Washington Street, Massachusetts Avenue, Charles River Basin, Beacon Hill and through the financial district, will be closed to all kinds of traffic while the parade is forming and passing over its route, according to Joseph A. Conroy, traffic commissioner.

This decision was reached Sept. 26 at a conference with representatives of the American Legion, police and fire departments and the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

A plan whereby the "L" can operate cars through the Back Bay to Massachusetts Station, and even into the subway by the way of Huntington Avenue without interference with the parade, was approved.

According to reports the Metropolitan District Commission will close Harvard Bridge to vehicular traffic that there may be no interference with the massing of troops at Beacon Street and Massachusetts Avenue, where the head of the line will await the starting signal at 10 a. m.

Persons holding tickets for the reviewing stands, and who are unable to reach their stands from the rear, will be allowed through the lines at "passages" by showing their tickets.

The route of the parade will be changed, according to an announcement at the meeting, so as to send the marchers from Tremont Street down Boylston Street into Park Square and Columbus Avenue, instead of the original route of Tremont Street, Stuart Street to Columbus Avenue.

Seventy-five thousand troops are expected over the five-mile route. Nearly 10 hours will be required, it is said, for them to pass the reviewing stand, and 2,000,000 persons are expected along the line.

EIGHT-HOUR-DAY RULE LIFTED

In approving a petition of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries has ruled that cranberry preparation is a seasonal occupation, and hence screeners may work more than eight hours a day. In the petition the association declared that because of the eight-hour limit affecting screeners, growers had been unable to fill many large orders.

$500 SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Award of the $500 Converse scholarship to Seymour E. Smith of New York City, a freshman at Trinity College, was announced Sept. 27 by Remsen B. Ogilby, president. The scholarship is awarded to examination held at the beginning of the college year. Mr. Smith is an honor graduate of the Barnard School.

CURLEY INVITES EDUCATIONISTS TO HELP LABOR

Wants Their Assistance in Solving Problems of Unemployment

Feeling that the all-important work of finding a solution to the problem of unemployment should not be left to organized labor alone, Mayor Curley has invited a group of 35 of the leading educators of Massachusetts to a conference on unemployment at the Parker House, Boston, on Oct. 2.

In a letter to those invited, most of whom are presidents and deans of the leading colleges and universities in the State, Mayor Curley said that the aim of the meeting is to devise a program through which opportunities for earning a living may be assured to all who are willing and able to work.

"The most important problem confronting America," he termed the present labor crisis. He added that labor-saving devices, mechanization and efficiency programs have made the problem sufficiently acute to warrant the serious thought of leaders in all walks.

Although various theories and programs have been advanced, up to the present time nothing really tangible has been proposed, Mayor Curley's letter said. He hopes to make the group of educators who attend the preliminary meeting on Oct. 2 the nucleus of a larger group that will include the economic leaders of the Commonwealth, he announced.

Parker Announces Automobile Plates

Automobile registration dates for 1931 applicants were announced Sept. 27 by Capt. George A. Parker, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, with special provisions being made for those desiring low numbers.

Registrants whose numbers run from 1 to 10,000 will receive their blanks by mail on or about Oct. 1, and are required to return them to the registry during October. Applicants for numbers running from 10,001 to 100,000 will be accepted by mail between Oct. 6 and Nov. 1. In reassigning these numbers the same registrants will be continued provided the applications are made in October.

Registration applications will be accepted by mail from all persons beginning Oct. 27. These will be arranged according to receipt and assigned the lowest uncalled for five-figured plates available after Nov. 1. On Nov. 10 registration at the counter of Commonwealth Pier and various branches of the registry will begin. Fifteen branches are announced.

BRAINTREE HONORS ITS TERCENTENARY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRAINTREE, Mass.—A parade of all the school children in the community, reviewed by Gov. Frank G. Allen and other state officials, followed by a series of historical tableaus, presented on an outdoor stage in Hollis Field here Sept. 26, was Braintree's contribution to the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration.

"Events in Braintree History," "Wampatuck Signs the Old Braintree Deed," and "Colonial Industries" were among the scenes depicted by the school children in costume. School bands, aided by amplifiers all over the field furnished the music. The celebration was under the auspices of the Braintree Chamber of Commerce.

EMPLOYMENT MOUNTS 62 PER CENT IN MONTH

Business is not only going to improve, it is improving, according to Everett L. Hanna, superintendent of the Massachusetts Employment Service. During the first two weeks of September, the number of persons called for by employers at the State Public Employment Office increased 62 per cent over the same period in August of this year.

"We believe this improvement will be maintained throughout the balance of the year," Mr. Hanna declared. The State Public Employment Office, located at 23 Pearl Street, Boston, is under the joint supervision of the Commonwealth and the United States Department of Labor, and does not charge for its services.

EVANGELINE BOOTH TO ADDRESS DRYS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Miss Evangeline Booth, head of the Salvation Army in America, will speak here on Oct. 5 at a meeting under the auspices of the Citizens Committee of 1000 in behalf of the dry campaign anticipating the November election. A special referendum on "Should the prohibition amendment be retained," will be voted on.

Miss Booth will speak at the Rhode Island Auditorium, at which, the committee states, it is expected 15,000 persons will be present.

SUBMARINE WORK SHIFTED

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. (AP)—More than 150 men employed at the Portsmouth Navy Yard are expected to be discharged within the next few days, it was said Sept. 26, as the result of orders from Washington which will prevent the submarines S-7 and O-5 from coming here for annual overhauling. Congressional representatives of Maine and New Hampshire have been appealed to in an effort to have the Navy Department reconsider its change in plans, which is described as an economy measure.

When in Paris

You are invited to call at the Paris Office of The Christian Science Monitor, 3 Avenue de l'Opéra, for any information you may desire.

REICH FASCISTS DENY INTENTION OF REVOLUTION

Hitler Adopts Policy of Law and Order—Defers Parade at Potsdam

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Adolf Hitler's testimony before the Federal Court at Leipzig in the trial of the three Reichswehr officers who are charged with having conspired with the National Socialists revealed that the Fascists will now adopt the policy of appearing as harmless as possible.

Herr Hitler denied that the Fascists ever entertained any intention of revolting against the present régime and declared their sole wish was to ride into power in a legal way.

The presiding judge asked Herr Hitler whether he had thought that before the elections, and a representative of the Ministry of Interior Affairs of the Reich pointed to material which had been collected by his Ministry, indicating that the Hitlerites were not quite so harmless, but Herr Hitler replied he only wanted a revolution of the people's thoughts.

Parades Looked Menacing

It is true that the Fascist leader from time to time indicated in undertone in public meetings he only wanted to use legal ways, but the parading, drilling and fighting of his semimilitary organizations having the menacing title of assault detachments, and the less controlled speeches of some of his subleaders caused public opinion to adopt a somewhat different view. Now all of a sudden the revolutionary side of his movement is being covered up.

There are not a few politicians in the bourgeois parties who would be quite willing to take him into the Government coalition right now if he would only sober down a little.

Restraint in Radicalism

A certain section of industry, which is eager to use the Fascists against the Social Democrats in order to weaken labor in the coming period of economic legislation, has been trying to persuade Herr Hitler in the last 10 days to show less radicalism.

Fascists know very well they could never undertake anything if army or police were against them.

Only if they control the army can they firmly take power. They would be even willing to enter the government coalition with other parties, thus being compelled to make concessions, if they received the post of Minister of Defense, for then they could establish themselves firmly in power.

Herr Hitler is now underlining his peacefulness. Even the big parade of his assault detachments, scheduled for Sept. 28 at Potsdam, has been called off. But it has only been postponed.

'German Third Empire' to Wreck Peace Treaty

LEIPZIG, Ger. (AP)—Adolf Hitler, chieftain of Fascism in Germany, took advantage of a ready-made platform in the Leipzig Supreme Court Sept. 26 to tell Germans and the world how he would set up a German Third Empire.

Herr Hitler declared that just as soon as the German Fascists by legal means have captured political power in Germany, they will tear asunder the Treaty of Versailles, if necessary, by means looked upon by the world as illegal.

"The National Socialists (Fascists) do not regard the international agreements as law, but as something forced upon us," he said. "Germany is gagged by the peace treaties. We do not acknowledge our guilt in the war, especially not the guilt of future generations. When we shall oppose these treaties by every possible means, we shall find ourselves in the midst of revolution.

"We shall oppose these treaties both diplomatically and by completely evading them. That may be looked upon by the world as an illegal method, but we will not employ it until the party has been victorious. After two or three more elections our party will be in the majority.

"The National Socialist movement will pursue its aims within the state with means prescribed by the Constitution. The Constitution, however, prescribed only the method and not the final end. We will make our party the decisive factor by means of lawmaking bodies, but at the moment that our party has the power we will mold the state in the form that we consider the right one."

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Anglo-American Ties Key to Peace

* * *

Risks of Anti-War Leadership to Be Shouldered

* * *

Editor Sees Common Ideals Ahead

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*In view of the opening of the British Imperial Conference in London Sept. 30—a conference second only to the Assembly of the League of Nations in bringing together representatives of diverse races from all parts of the globe—*THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *is publishing a series of 15 articles discussing "The British Empire of 1930," its composition, problems, and opportunities.*

These articles supply a basis of general information from which the proceedings of the conference may be viewed with understanding. The contributors are leading authorities on the subject.

In the following article, fourteenth of the series, Mr. Steed stresses the heavy responsibility resting on the British Empire and the United States as natural leaders in the move for world peace.

* * *

By WICKHAM STEED

Proprietor and Editor of the Review of Reviews

LONDON—Many years ago an American Roman Catholic prelate was discussing with the late Cardinal Jacobini, in Rome, the future relationship of the British Empire to the United States of America. The prelate said he thought that, sooner or later, the two main branches of the English-speaking world would come together, and that they might even enter into a close political association. "I agree with you," answered the Cardinal, "but the capital of that association, or federation, or whatever it may be, will be in Washington, not in London"

In "The Apple Cart," G. Bernard Shaw has whimsically taken another view. He makes the Ambassador of the United States to Great Britain apply, on behalf of his country, for membership in the British Empire.

The question which of these two views, if either of them, is likely to prove accurate, lies beyond the range of profitable enquiry. Yet it is by no means useless for eyes that scan the future to turn their gaze toward nearer possibilities.

Anglo-American Leadership

One theory of contemporary international politics is so true that it needs no emphasis—the theory that the destiny of a great part of the inhabited globe depends upon the character of Anglo-American relations. If Great Britain and the self-governing Dominions of the British Commonwealth, on the one hand, and the people of the United States, on the other, can work together for aims and ideals common to both, there are no limits to the progress which their influence and example may enable the rest of the world to make. If they cannot work together, or if they fail to understand how much they have in common, they may be severally and jointly answerable for frustrating the healthy development of mankind.

Little time need be lost in taking up the various aspects of what Owen Wister has called "The Ancient Grudge." That "grudge" concerns England, and the England of the past. It does not concern, in anything like the same degree, the self-governing Dominions, whose outlook upon the world tends to resemble that of the United States more than that of the mother country. Nor, as between England and the United States, is it immediately profitable to delve too deeply into historical records. The important thing to remember is that, as regards the history of the last 150 years, the backgrounds of English and American thought differ widely; and that, even in regard to the present, the underlying assumptions of their thought are not the same. They do not take the same things for granted.

Agreeing on Future

Moreover, as long as their thought is restricted to the past and the present, they are unlikely to take the same things for granted. But, when they think forward, and the foreground of their thought is filled with things to come, they may reach so large a measure of agreement as to permit them, without antecedent misunderstanding, to face together a common task.

This common task can be none other than the establishment of assured peace in the world, not merely peace in the negative form of abstention from war, but peace conceived as the normal state of human society, as a starting point for constructive endeavor of a wholly new kind. When Mr. Coolidge said, at his summer White House in Wisconsin some two years ago, that, in inviting the nations of the world to renounce war, the United States was proposing a "revolutionary policy," the deeper sense of his words was overlooked. Yet every subsequent effort to dethrone war and to enthrone peace has revealed the profound truth of his saying. There can be no more "revolutionary policy" than the attempt to replace an institution such as war, which has, from time immemorial, determined the structure and the stresses of the social edifice, the scale of honor and of duty, by an institution like peace which, as a permanent condition of human society, has yet to prove its abiding, dynamic virtue.

Misplaced Threat

In September, 1927, during a somewhat irate address to the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, warned his astonished hearers that, should they persist in trying to block all the loopholes for lawful war which had been left in the Covenant of the League, and in urging Great Britain to identify herself with this task, the British people might abandon the League of Nations and take refuge in that "older but smaller league," the British Commonwealth.

His threat was misplaced and ill-conceived—as was soon to be shown by the welcome which the British people, as distinguished from its official representatives, gave to the Kellogg proposal. In that welcome lay an instinctive recognition that the proposal to renounce war as an instrument of national policy was, in reality a proposal to extend to all the nations of the civilized world the underlying ideal of the British Commonwealth itself.

Ban Violence—Smuts' Plan

What is this ideal? General Smuts, no mean authority, defined it last winter as a tacit agreement between communities representing one-fourth of the human race, communities as full of "human nature" as any others can be, that whatever changes may take place in their mutual relationship, whatever alterations of the territorial status quo, violence and bloodshed shall not be the means of bringing them about. The Dominions of the British Commonwealth, he said, keep the peace and live in peace with each other. They do not need armies and navies to maintain peace with each other. And, addressing the United States, he put this question: "If this is possible for one-fourth of the human race, why should it not be possible for four-fourths? Why should human nature be so different in that portion of mankind which is outside the British Empire?"

These questions may seem to overstate the case. There are differences, within the British Empire and without, between the stages of development, and of fitness for the hard work of making peace, which various communities have reached. But there can be little doubt that, given leadership and a high example by the most advanced communities, the others will gradually come into line. And the main resoonsibility for helpful leadership and high example devolves upon the United States and upon the self-governing members of the British Empire. The peoples of the British Commonwealth and the people of the United States will shirk this responsibility at their peril. The test of greatness lies in readiness to take risks in a worthy cause. War involves heavy risks.

Risks of Peace

The establishment of peace must involve risks far heavier, for it is an experiment hitherto untried, for any considerable length of time, on a big scale—and experiments on a big scale may yield results quite other than those of experiments carefully conducted in a laboratory. Yet, just as the risks and the thrill of war have rendered it attractive in the past, until its mechanization and chemicalization made it abhorrent in the present, so the great and glorious risks of peace should lend to the peace experiment a charm and attraction incomparably superior.

I look upon the peoples of the United States and of the British Commonwealth as preëminently fitted to carry through the peace experiment on the largest scale if they have the pluck and vision. Between themselves, on the naval issue, they have reached a conception of "parity" which, being interpreted, means that they have no thought of making war upon each other. Otherwise they would never assent to equality in the weapons of reciprocal destruction.

How About Neutrals?

Having conceived "parity" as an expression of peaceful intent, they, as signatories of the Kellogg Pact, have to ask themselves and to answer some simple but pregnant questions. One of these questions runs: "In a world hypothetically warless, since 56 nations have solemnly renounced it, what is the true function of armies and navies?" Another runs: "In a world that has outlawed war, can any law-abiding nation think of itself as neutral in regard to a law-breaker; and, if not, what is the meaning of 'neutrality' and of 'neutral rights,' both of which refer to war and the making of war?"

These questions, and the right answers to them, are preliminary to the great experiment of establishing peace. I believe that, before long, the people of the British Commonwealth and of the United States will require their governments to answer them. When they have been answered, the ground will be cleared for constructive coöperation without misgiving or misunderstanding; and this coöperation will, sooner or later, determine the future of relationship between the British Commonwealth and the United States.

DAWES PREDICTS EARLY RETURN OF NORMAL BUSINESS

(Continued from Page 1)

confidence on his part, the first public manifestation of which occurs on the stock exchange.

"The reasons why the stock exchange gives this first evidence of a change in general attitude are simple. Business on the stock exchange is transacted under unique conditions, conducive to almost immediate public registration of general lack of confidence in values. On the stock exchange when confidence in the future is rampant every facility exists for speculators to get easily into debt and in proportion to the thinness of their margin and larger amount of stocks they carry upon given capital invested as margin, the larger do they compute their respective profits. Contrariwise when their optimism falters, the quicker will they run from prospective loss necessarily proportionately as large.

Merchant Takes His Time

"The man with merchandise to sell, on the other hand, when he commences to lose confidence in values, will dispose of it gradually. He is not generally under the necessity when the market drops of immediately putting up additional margins of security to his creditors if he prefers not to sell just then. When the market slackens he does not have to fear being sold out by somebody else if he prefers to take his own time in selling.

"Moreover in general business, so much of which is concerned with the supplying of human necessities, there is a greater continuance in demand and, in consequence, in times of depression, a slower market decline than in stocks demand, for which the losses are more abrupt. Nevertheless the fundamental cause of the decline in both is the same.

"Let us consider this fundamental cause. Comments of learned economists differ so widely in respect to it and the probable time of continuation of the present world-wide business depression that we laymen may be excused for seeking simpler explanations. The qualities of composite mankind are but qualities of the average individual composing it.

"As the average man in his personal or business activities occasionally departs from the usual, so does mankind. As a man sometimes cuts loose from safe business moorings, so does mankind. As a man sometimes embarks upon unknown and dangerous seas of speculation and unsound enterprise, so does mankind and what then happens to a man happens to mankind.

"We don't know why a man goes wrong, but we have no difficulty in knowing when it is thus with mankind. After a hectic period induced by regrettable combination of overconfidence and misdirected energy, reaction and a return to a normal view of things causes first business collapse, then a period of stagnation and then a period of recuperation.

Business Recuperating

"The business of mankind is now in a stage of recuperation. We know that in a general way under the law of action and reaction periods of underactivity in business are somewhat proportional in length to periods of activity preceding them. That time is considerably over a year behind us when the public suddenly turned over from exhilaration and that confidence in the future which is the basis of prosperity to that lack of confidence which is the basis of business depression.

"I do not think that the business of the world left its normal trend earlier than in 1927, two years before the collapse of prices in 1929 on the leading stock exchanges of most nations. If I am right in this, other things being equal, may we not hope to see the normal trend of world business resumed by summer or fall of next year, which will mark the end of the after two year period?

"Exceptional local conditions may in this or that country retard or advance the healing effect of returning world business confidence, but nothing is more certain than the coming business recovery. The business fool of 1929 was he who had no fear. The fool now is he who has no hope."

After analyzing the industrial and commercial situation General Dawes told the luncheon party of distinguished guests that Americans have a particular interest and profound respect for northern Ireland, not only because of its big industrial activities such as linen manufacturing and shipbuilding but especially because out of the total output of presidents of the United States about 40 per cent have been of Scottish-Irish descent, namely, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, Taylor, Buchanan, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Arthur, Harrison and McKinley.

"We thus recognise you," he said, "not only as great exporters of finished products, but of the finest raw material as well." General Dawes will spend the week-end in northern Ireland, returning to London Tuesday.

In proposing a toast to the American Ambassador, Sir William Coates, the Lord Mayor, said:

"The ties which exist between Ulster and the United States are many and varied. We recall with pride the names of eminent men from this little Province who played a noble part in shaping the destinies of the great nation whose ambassador is with us today. I believe no fewer than 10 Presidents of the United States were descendants of Ulster stock."

Fruit Kept Fresh Months in Vacuum

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OAKLAND, CALIF. — A process perfected by E. A. Milani, president of the California Orchard Products Association, for preventing fruits from spoiling over a long period of time, is being put into practical use in the packing of 20,000 cans of pears daily on a large ranch near this city.

The process, which Mr. Milani believes will revolutionize the California fruit packing industry, calls for the packing of the pears in a vacuum sealed container of 20 pounds capacity. By a special method of sealing, the oxygen is absorbed and the fruit is kept fresh.

After packing, the cans are placed in a storage plant for 48 hours at a temperature of 33 degrees, when they are ready for the world markets. The process will permit grapes, figs and apricots to be kept fresh far into the winter months, it is said.

SHAKE-UP PRESAGED IN PAPER INDUSTRY

MONTREAL, Que. (AP)—The resignation of Col. J. H. Price as chairman of the Newsprint Institute of Canada is variously interpreted as presaging the dissolution of the organization, the merger of leading manufacturers to form a new holding company and the beginning of a newsprint price war.

But Louis Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, said in the city of Quebec he had no information about Colonel Price's action that would lead to the breaking up of the institute and the formation of a similar but stronger organization.

"I understand that Colonel Price's withdrawal from the board of governors was provoked by the action of one of the companies which is an institute member," he said. "I believe, however, that while he has left the office of chairman, he has not withdrawn his company from membership in the institute."

Their Common Task

BULGARS REFUSE TO TAKE PART IN BALKAN PARLEY

Noninclusion of Racial Minorities in Agenda Cause of Action

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—The Bulgarian delegation appointed to attend the Balkan peace conference at Athens on Oct. 6 has decided not to be present because the question of the treatment of racial minorities has been excluded from the program of the discussions.

The purpose of this gathering of all the six Balkan states is to form a Balkan Locarno and pave the way to a Balkan federation. Economic culture, communications and similar questions will be discussed and it is hoped that an agreement on these matters will bring the Balkan peoples together, increase prosperity and mutual intercourse and soften antagonisms.

However, from the beginning, most Bulgarians have been suspicious because they perceived that the scheme was based upon the assumption that Bulgaria accepts the present boundaries as permanent, and relinquishes its claim to act as the champion of Bulgarian minorities. The reluctance of the Bulgarians to go to Athens has been accentuated by the crusade of Raymond Poincaré and Aristide Briand of France, Eduard Beneš of Czechoslovakia, and Nicholas Politis of Greece against minorities, and by the vigorous campaign carried on in the official Greek press against Bulgaria.

Leading members of the Bulgarian delegation including the President, recently stated that "Over 1,000,000 Bulgarians, constituting a fourth of the whole race, are living outside our borders in conquered territories and subjected to coercive denationalization contrary to the terms of the peace. We are not rebels, we do not desire war, but only ask the observance of the peace treaties made by the victors themselves. We Bulgarians fulfill our part and demand that our neighbors fulfill theirs. For us the chief national issue is cultural and transport arrangements are secondary. We consider that the Athens conference," the statement continued, "is a fresh phase of the fight of our former enemies, led by France, have launched against minorities. The project of a Balkan federation based on a program of denationalization is mere humbug."

Bulgarian public opinion heartily approves the decision of the delegation. In its issue of Sept. 26, Mir a semi-official government paper, even avows that Bulgaria's acceptance of the present boundaries is not permanent. The most ardent adherents of Balkan federation in this country consider their ideal further away than ever. The success of the forthcoming conference is jeopardized by Bulgaria's action because a Balkan federation without Bulgaria is as unthinkable as Locarno without Germany. At the same time it must be admitted if all the other Balkan states could reach an agreement it would be difficult for Bulgaria to stay aloof.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE TO BE REOPENED

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The directors of the Bombay Stock Exchange have decided to reopen that market for both cash and forward transactions from Oct. 11. The date of the October settlements, however, has been postponed to Nov. 24.

It appears from cable dispatches from Bombay received here by the Financial News on Sept. 26 that the Bombay Stock Exchange has taken this action in consequence of finding itself not empowered to keep the market closed longer. The postponement of the date of the October settlement has been decided upon, however, to avoid a possible crisis consequent upon depressed trade conditions.

Equality for Jews in Palestine Sought

LONDON (AP)—The Jewish telegraphic agency reports Sept. 25 that a number of measures to insure development of the Jewish national home in Palestine have been formulated in a memorandum submitted to the British Government by the Jewish agency for Palestine.

The memorandum outlines reforms in the matter of defense and security for the Jews, suggesting reorganization of the Palestine police with 40 per cent each of Jews and Arabs and 20 per cent of British. As an alternative, equal representation by all three is proposed. It also asks that the Transjordanian frontier force become a Palestine defense force equally composed of Jews and Arabs.

Contending that the agency should regulate Jewish immigration, the memorandum states that unrestricted immigration is fundamental in the establishment of a Jewish national home.

In addition to free Jewish immigration and colonization, the memorandum states that the following fundamental points must be observed:

"(1) The recognition of the historical connection with Palestine of Jews all over the world, as contained in the Balfour declaration and the mandate, must be maintained;

"(2) The Jews in Palestine are to be considered as constituting a united community upon a national basis, on an equal footing with the Arab community of the country, not only as regards language, education and culture, but also as constituting a partner in the political life of the country."

ICEBOUND ISLES FOUND ON COAST OF GREENLAND

Musk Oxen Graze There Safe From Hunters as the Land Is Inaccessible

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—An important discovery of land in the inland ice of Greenland has been made by Dr. Lange Koch who has just returned to Copenhagen from his fourth expedition to that country. With Dr. Koch were the other members of the expedition, Prof. Helge Backlund, Swedish geologist; two Danish natural scientists, a geologist and a botanist, and a Danish student who joined them in Greeland.

The discovery was made along the eastern coast of Greenland, in the same latitude as the Umanok district. The actual discovery was made by Professor Backlund, who had been sent out with a special section, but Dr. Koch, through a series of investigations as early as 1929, had reached the conclusion that there must be land in the inland-ice in the form of islands. These were first seen during an ascent of the Jordan Hill.

An interesting discovery was that of an entirely independent breed of musk oxen which live there, safe from all hunting expeditions and find their food in the low thickets of these islands. Dr. Koch hopes that this indicates that the musk ox will survive, for on the east coast of Greenland it is being hunted so energetically that it may at some future period become extinct in its former home.

Dr. Koch hopes, by a fresh expedition in the summer of 1931, to become better acquainted with the newly discovered land and to map it, a work which he considers the most important geographical undertaking which remains to be carried out on the northern hemisphere, and which the expedition began this year.

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RADIO AVIATION

Mme. Schumann-Heink, Veterans' Mother, Will Train 40 Girls

"I LOVE soldiers," declared Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, world famous singer, who was Boston's official guest during the tercentenary ceremonies. "Those soldiers marching along, weren't they wonderful?" she asked enthusiastically, during a personal interview following the parade.

But it is not a case of soldiers as soldiers with Madame. It's because soldiers mean boys to her, and having reared a family of them, they mean a great deal to her. Indeed, the soldier part of boys can have little appeal, for she does not forget the years of the great war when she had sons in both the German and American armies, so arranged by the vortex of the conflict which drew into the respective armies those nearest at hand. But as her boys were particularly soldiers, and two of them didn't come back to her, all soldiers to her are little boys to be loved.

It made her very happy to think that she was singing for her beloved "boys" when the 1930 American Legion National Convention Corporation put on a great radio broadcast from Faneuil Hall. Madame Schumann-Heink is also singing on the radio every Sunday evening for 17 weeks, appearing with such artists as Reinald Werrenrath and Walter Damrosch. In fact, radio has become her great avocation.

Those Aspiring Youngsters

The financial backing that the National Broadcasting Company of New York has, and its position as a center for artistic talent, makes it seem logical that this company should join with Madame Schumann-Heink in opening up an opportunity for young singers. So from the moment she arrived in Boston until her departure, Mme. Schumann-Heink was besieged with messages, letters and telephone calls from voice students, begging for auditions. They even wrote on the backs of programs and sent them in when she sang at the Boston Garden. This avalanche of appeals was, of course, due to the fact that these students had learned that she was opening a salon in New York for 40 girl singers, picked from all parts of the country, in the hope that she will be able to find some especially good voices in the group, and start these girls on their careers. "If, out of 40 voices, I find five that are worth while, that will be a lot," she said.

She enjoys her radio work immensely, and realizes that radio today is considered the greatest outlet for voices, and particularly for preparative work and training. For those girls who are to be chosen to study with her, the auditions will begin at the National Broadcasting Company's studios early in October, and lessons a fortnight later. Beginners who have never had a lesson, as well as those who have already had vocal instruction, will be heard, according to Mme. Schumann-Heink. The chief specification she makes is simply that the candidates have exceptional vocal possibilities and promise of professional success. That the charge for unusually gifted pupils will be adjusted to their means is also promised.

New England Hospitality

Mme. Schumann-Heink came all the way from California to be present and sing at the Town Hall meeting held in Boston Garden. She said, "I am having the most wonderful time. I love to come to Boston. I am not just saying that, I really mean it. Boston seems like a second home to me. So many of my friends live here, and I have been coming to Boston for the last 32 years. That's a long time, isn't it?" she mused.

"I think," she continued, "that your so-called conservative Boston is very much like England. You Boston people are loyal to the old artists you have learned to care for. In England I knew a woman who, though advanced in years, and certainly not improved in voice, continued to sing. The people all continued to flock to her concerts, and applaud her as they used to. A visitor attended one of these concerts, and afterward remarked to his host that while the woman was probably a good singer, he did not see that she deserved so much applause. 'Oh, but you should have heard her 20 years ago,' he was told. That is the way you Boston people are—you remember and love a person for all times."

In regard to critics, Madame said, "Critics liked me when I sang in opera, but they 'roasted' me too. Oh, yes, I came in for my share of criticism. I learned to like both. Having one's faults pointed out is really a help, if beginners would only realize it, and I tell my young friends that so many times. Instead of discouraging them, it should spur them on. Why, it's just a few years ago that I succeeded in winning over a well-known Boston critic. I tried so hard to give my very best performance, and I succeeded in so far that he finally came back stage and told me he was beginning to think I was good, after all. When I got that hard-earned praise I felt I was succeeding in doing what I had set out to do."

Following an early dinner at her hotel, Madame evinced a desire to go to the moving pictures. "I love movies," she said. "Perhaps I am especially interested in pictures now because my son Ferdinand is acting in them now. He played in "Mamba" and imagine it, his picture is banned in Germany. 'That's funny when you think of it, isn't it?'"

She scoffed at the suggestion that she rest. "Why? I am enjoying myself, and I must make the most of my stay here in Boston," she said. Her energy is tremendous. She possesses that precious gift, a sense of humor. She is frank, and admits that this frankness occasionally causes people to dislike her. "Anyway," she defends herself, "they cannot say that I do not tell the truth. I am honest, and say what I think."

She enjoys stopping to talk with soldiers, and in the lobby, when one stopped and asked if she were really and truly Madame Schumann-Heink, she quickly removed her glasses, and pushed back her hat. Turning her head to one side she asked laughingly "Just take one look at this profile, and then how can you doubt it?" All of which points to 40 girls having a delightful time studying with this sterling exponent of the art of vocal interpretation. K. L.

MOTHER TO BOYS—TEACHER OF GIRLS

MME. ERNESTINE SCHUMANN-HEINK

The Week's Program Trend

William S. Rainey Speaking

ON AUGUST 23 this space was given over largely to a review of the National Broadcasting Company's radiocast of "Hamlet," under the title, "My Lord Hamlet Speaking.' Today we exit, gracefully, for the moment while Hamlet himself occupies the stage, in the person of William S. Rainey, who played the part in that production. Here, then, is his letter:

"My attention has been called to your recent review of the radiocasting of 'Hamlet' as given in the Shakespeare Hour over the N. B. C. network. I have read it with much interest and must confess to a pleasant surprise to find such a careful analysis of a performance of a great classic in a medium undreamed of by the dramatist.

"The actor who approaches the rôle of Hamlet, in view of the vast amount of discussion focused on the various interpretations of the great actors of the past, must do so with considerable humility. It is gratifying, therefore, to know that I have in you at least one auditor who did not tune me out, and one who was generous enough to make some very kind comments. For the bouquets, I thank you—for the brickbats I would fain 'take arms . . . and by opposing, end them.'

"Your observation that 'this was a Hamlet less melancholy than aflame with feeling too long repressed'—and again, that at the height of his enthusiasm he talked too fast' seem to be the chief points of interpretation upon which you and I do not agree. Perhaps it's just as well that we don't agree. What a dreadful world this would be if everyone thought alike! We'd have no further use for language. However, we do like to have our ideas adopted by 'those whose opinions we respect.' It flatters the ego. Hence this letter.

* * *

"No, I don't think of Hamlet as moping and melancholic. To me, he was a perfectly normal young man, just out of the university—and, above all, a man of action. His father passes away. Hamlet mourns, as befits a dutiful son. Then comes the meeting with the ghost and the dread command that he avenge his father's passing.

"'Oh,' I can hear you saying, 'If Hamlet was a man of action, why did he delay weeks and months before carrying out this command?'

"The answer, I believe, is this. Hamlet, with his noble character, needed time in which to justify this ignoble act. Also, he doubted the ghost's authenticity. Perhaps the whole episode was but a product of his own imagination. As he said, 'This spirit that I have seen may be the devil.'

* * *

"No, he needed proof more positive. And like a man of action, he proceeds to obtain that proof. He deliberately assumes insanity as a convenient cloak behind which to work. He cuts short his romance with Ophelia—abruptly, as a man of action would. He lays plans for the scheme to entrap the King and does it with dispatch. Having succeeded in this, he is sent to England, but he escapes and returns—in the most approved Douglas Fairbanks fashion. Does this sound like a melancholic procrastinator?

"It was such a conception of Hamlet that was attempted over the air, rather than the introspective, drab figure that exists in the popular imagination. Whether it succeeded or not, you can judge better than I."

It is our opinion that it did succeed. Mr. Rainey's Hamlet before the microphone was just as he describes it in his letter; and we think Mr. Rainey was wise in conceiving a Hamlet of that Fairbanksian sort for radiocasting. There is little enough action in most radio drama. Melancholic musings would decrease even that proportion. Mr. Rainey may rest assured that his idea of the man "got over." And it is indeed gratifying to note that radiocasting has players who study their rôles with care and conceive them in terms of their own ideas, with courage.

* * *

In our review of Aug. 23 we neglected to state that the "Hour with Shakespeare" is directed by Vernon Radcliffe. This mode of credit is due him for a painstaking task. But of him, more later.

* * *

And now we exit, smiling, once more while the stage is given over to Mrs. G. of Jackson Heights, N. Y. It was concerning Mr. G.'s transportation of our radio receiver to our new home that we wrote on Aug. 30. Says Mrs. G.'s letter:

"Talk about the thrills that come once in a lifetime! We certainly had one when we read your column of Aug. 30. I opened the paper to see whether L. A. had a column that day. I had so many things to do that I would just take a look and read later. And what a look that was! Just a little 'G.,' but it caught my eye and held it until I just had to give in and read all around to find out what 'G.' stood for. Can you imagine my inward chuckles (I was alone) when I saw my name, and that of my illustrious speedster husband? Any of our friends would at once recognize the Mr. G. of 'beating the lights' and 'hitting-her-up' fame. How we both laughed over it that evening, and oh! the relief to know that all was well with your precious radio.

* * *

"We had an experience similar to yours—the one of sitting on the antenna wire, causing the music to pour out of the set. I had always rebelled against having a radio, for I had only the unhappy experience of hearing our neighbor's set bellow forth jazz. Finally, I gave my husband a present of $10 and said go ahead—never dreaming that he could or would get a set and a speaker for that amount of money.

"But one eventful evening he came home with both—bid in at an auction! That's the true fan for you! He set it up. Breathlessly we waited for the sound. None came. Night after night he worked on the thing—the same silence, large blocks of it. I think I would have welcomed even jazz by then.

"The superintendent of our building—he knew 'all about radios'—spent an evening working over the auction buy. No result. Finally, we gave it up. For days the radio was just an ornament, and not a very prepossessing one at that.

* * *

"One night Mr. G. picked up the aerial and aimlessly played with it, starting to walk across the room with the wire in his hand. Forth came faint but sure sounds of music—then gloriously triumphant he danced around the room. Louder and louder came the strains. The radio receiver has been going ever since! Thank you for giving us so much thought and space in that precious column."

* * *

Next time, Mr. and Mrs. Reader, your receiver balks, try sitting on the antenna wire, or walking across the room with it in your hand. L. A.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Helena John, soprano.
5:15 George Timber, baritone.
5:45 NBC, dance program.
6:00 NBC, "The Jameses"; sketch.
6:15 NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
6:30 Announcements; barometer; thermometer; baseball; news.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
7:45 Lee Morse, now playing at Keith-Albee.
8:00 Major Bowes Capitol Theater Family.
9:00 NBC, "Philosophy of World's Civilization," George Russell ("Æ"), Irish poet; introducton by Nicholas Murray Butler.
9:30 NBC, General Electric Band, Arthur Pryor conducting; "Adventures in Science," Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Statler organ, Louis Weir.
5:30 Stocks; Plymouth Contest.
5:55 Roadman; time; weather; temperature.
6:04 NBC, Hotel Governor Clinton Orchestra.
6:20 Baseball scores; Sport Digest.
6:30 McCoy Boys: male trio; instrumental trio.
6:45 Riverside Ramblers.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters, male trio.
7:30 NBC, Fuller Man: Earle Spicer, baritone; male quartet; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Dixies Circus"; sketch.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:30 "L'Ensemble Melodique."
9:00 Gilbert and Barker Variety Hour.
9:30 NBC, Minstrels.
10:00 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
10:25 Massachusetts Industrial Commissioin.
10:35 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; baseball; Sport Digest; temperature; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang; time.
6:00 "The Question Box"; orchestra.
6:15 Boston Public Theaters Program.
6:30 Dance music and football scores.
6:45 Davol Book of Gems.
7:00 "Mirth Quakers"; recorded program.
7:30 CBS, Necco Surprise Party: Henry Burbig; soloist; orchestra; male trio.
8:00 Baseball scores; Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Johns-Manville Fire Fighters: sketch.
8:45 CBS, Wallace Silversmiths: Harry Salter and orchestra, with soloist.
9:00 CBS, Hank Simmons' Show Boat: "The Village Postmaster."
10:00 Casa Loma Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organist.
11:00 Time; baseball; news.
11:15 CBS, Jack Denny's Mt. Royal Orchestra, from Montreal.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
5:45 News; baseball scores.
6:00 Fishermen's Program.
6:15 Studio Program.
6:30 Titus & Buckley Program.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 Copley-Plaza Hotel, dinner music.
7:30 Hotel Westminster Roof Garden, dance music; time.

FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 28

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston 590kc-508m)

2:45 p. m.—The Song Birds.
3:00 William Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
3:15 Melodious Duo.
3:30 Sam Curtis' Radio Chat.
3:45 Masterpiece Pianist.
4:00 NBC, National Sunday Forum: Dr. Sockman; Oratorio Choristers.
5:00 "Echoes of the Orient:" instrumental ensemble.
5:15 NBC, Joe White, Silver Masked Tenor.
5:30 NBC, Charlotte Simons, soprano; George Simons, tenor; John Kahn, pianist; string trio.
7:00 NBC, Iodent Big Brother Club with "Bob" Emery.
7.30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney concert; Walter Smith and his band.
9:00 Sunday night talk.
9:10 Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent program; orchestra, direction Josef Pasternack; Wilbur Evans, bass-baritone;
9:45 NBC, "Mystery House": melodrama.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions orchestra, direction of Jean Goldkette.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc—303m)

10:45 a. m.—Church of the Unity.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra, direction Joseph Littau.
3:00 NBC, Friendly Hour: talk, male quartet; organ.
4:00 NBC, Don Carlos' Marimba Band; soloist.
4:30 NBC, "Your Eyes"; male quartet; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, "Sabbath Reveries"; talk; mixed sextet; organ.
6:00 Time; weather; temperature.
6:04 Kadura Ensemble.
6:45 "Smiling Jim, Village Rhymster."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Songs at Eventide": Lew White, organist; Genia Fonariova, soprano.
7:15 Milco "Swiss Navy."
7:30 NBC, Williams Oilomatics: soloist; dance orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies: Mme. Schumann-Heink; mixed quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Radio Hour: sketches; music.
9:15 NBC, Vikings Male Quartet.
9:30 NBC, "World Adventures of Floyd Gibbons."
10:00 NBC, "El Tango Romantico."
10:15 Sport Digest; organ; time.
11:00 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
11:30 Weather, temperature; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"Melody Gems": Organ.
12:30 Jewish Daily Forward Program: Jewish stock company artists.
2:00 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
2:30 CBS, Ballad Hour: Soloists; poetry readings.
3:00 From Braves Field.
5:00 CBS, French Trio: Adele Vasa, soprano.
5:30 CBS, The Round Towners, male quartet.
6:00 Fox Furriers: Soloists; male trio; dance orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Howard Dandies: Soloist; Freddie Rich's orchestra.
7:05 News.
7:15 Lynn Product-Tones: Soloists; organ.
7:30 Kane's Dance Orchestra; male trio.
8:00 CBS, Marhew Lake and his Band.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organist.
9:00 CBS, Majestic Theater of the Air: soloist; male qfartet; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, "Arabesque": Sketch—Scott.
10:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar": Soloists; balalaika ensemble.
11:00 Time; news; Metropolitan organ.
12:00 CBS, "Coral Islanders": Hawaiian music; poetry.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:40 a.m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
2:00 p.m.—Greek Bible Students.
2:45 Ted Roderick's orchestra.
3:30 "Cathedral of the Underworld": Rescue Society service directly from Chinatown, New York, Tom Noonan, presiding.
5:00 Shep Wolan's orchestra.
6:00 Tom Broderick and Ann McPartland.
6:15 Organ recital.
6:45 William Caza, tenor.
7:00 Park Street Church serivce.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC Household Institute.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, SEPT. 29

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Classical program. 6:05.

Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Henri Verbrugghen, conductor (Minneapolis-Honeywell—CBS). 9.

Rochester Civic Orchestra (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ—T). Sir Edward German's "Nell Gwynn" dances, Frenchmen Chabrier, Hue and Charpentier; Tchaikovsky's "Meditation" by Boris Hudadoff, violinist. 10.

Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). "Helvetia," fantasie on popular Swiss songs, included after many requests. 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Rise of the Goldbergs" (NBC—WJZ, WBZA). Radio's popular Jewish family. 6:30.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

Colonial Beaconlights—Robert L. Ripley, "Believe It or Not" (Beacon—WEAF Chain). Some facts prompted no doubt by the recent Santo Domingo hurricane. 7:30.

"Going Places" (Sinclair—CBS). Sketches written by Mann Holiner, Broadway author, featuring Phil Baker and his accordion, and Mr. Baker's two comics, Shaw and Lee. 7:45.

Crime Prevention Program (WJZ—T). Final sketch of series. 8:30.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain). A rival looms up against Matt Thompkins, long-time mayor of Thompkins Corners. 9:30.

"Moonshine and Honeysuckle" (WEAF Chain). Southern hill folk drama written by Lucile Vollmer of "Sun Up" fame. 10:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

Roxy and his Gang (WJZ—T). Farewell appearance of Beatrice Belkin, coloratura soprano, who goes on concert tour, thence to the Metropolitan Opera. 7:50.

"Footlight Echoes" (WOR). Operetta and musical comedy hour. 8.

Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). Hour of classical and popular favorites. Incidentally we think Herbert's "Indian Summer," near the close, is about the best thing he ever did. 8:30.

Raymond Koch, baritone; Fred Waldner, tenor; Victor Young, violinist-director (Maytag—WJZ—T). Such solo bits as "Duna," "Song of Songs," "Swanee River" and "Sylvia." 9.

Elliott Shaw, baritone; Brigadiers, male quartet; orchestra (General Motors—WEAF—T). Nautical "Three for Jack," best solo of Mr. Shaw. Operetta and popular ballads by quartet and orchestra. 9:30.

"An Evening in Paris" (Bourjois-CBS). Male quartet; master of ceremonies; Paris styles; orchestra under Domenico Savino, noted arranger. 9:30.

"Moonbeams" (WOR). Slumber music by girls' voice trio and string trio. Scott's "Lullaby" on solo violin. 11:30.

Rhythmic Music

"Band of a Thousand Melodies" (WJZ Chain). Fox trot revivals. 2:45.

Phil Napoleon and his Band (WJZ Chain). Mr. Napoleon was a member of the "Original Memphis Five." 3.

Wendell Hall, Ray Perkins, soloists; Art Kassel's orchestra (Shell—WEAF Chain). 10:30.

Jack Albin's Pennsylvania Orchestra; Bernie Cummins's New Yorker Orchestra; Marty Stone's Edgewater Beach Orchestra (WEAF Chain). The shores of the Hudson and Lake Michigan. 11, 11:30, 12.

Vocal Ensembles

"Mikado" (WJZ—T). Silver State Light Opera Company, Denver, Colo. 4.

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Alexander Schreiner organist (WJZ—T). Salt Lake City. 3.

Recitals

Rosalie Wolfe, soprano (WEAF Chain). Aria and art songs. 7:05.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). One-man show. 7:30.

Talks

"My Bookhouse Story Time" (Bookhouse—CBS). Children's stories. 5:30.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45, 11:45.

"Why Do You Go to the Theater?" (WEAF—T). Montrose J. Moses, author. 7:15.

Alexander Woolcott, "The Town Crier" (Gruen—WABC). 7:15.

"Half Hour in the Nation's Capital" (WEAF—T). 8.

TUTTLE HEADS WET TICKET IN NEW YORK G.O.P.

(Continued from Page 1)

Canon William Sheafe Chase, and the Woman's Committee for Law Enforcement, headed by Miss Grace Van Bramm Roberts.

The likelihood that Frank E. Gannett of Rochester, head of the Gannett newspaper chain and militant prohibitionist, might lead a third ticket diminished when Mr. Gannett issued a statement saying he could not accept the honor.

While the dry conferees were silent as to their choice of a candidate, it was patent that further efforts would be made to persuade Mr. Gannett to take the nomination.

"I think we can elect Mr. Tuttle," William H. Hill, leader of the erstwhile dry southern tier forces, said. The wet and dry fight is behind us now and Tammany is the issue. We must fight on that and forget about our own differences.

"The party is happy," Mr. Maier said. "Everybody came here bristling with factionalism, and there was every reason to believe that there would be a bitter fight in the convention. But nothing of the sort happened and every one has gone away friends. I thing the situation looks very good."

Mr. Maier, it was announced, would direct Mr. Tuttle's campaign.

After his nomination, Mr. Tuttle was escorted to the platform and began his campaign for election by strongly criticizing the Democratic State Administration and Tammany rule in New York City. He pledged himself, if elected, to remove within 24 hours any public official who refuses to give an account of his public trust to duly constituted authority. He made no reference to prohibition. Every effort will be made to keep it out of the campaign.

A request that the President accept his resignation as United States Attorney in New York at once was sent to the White House by Mr. Tuttle immediately after he was nominated.

Central New York Drys Pledge Support to Law

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Support of the Eighteenth Amendment and a pledge to vote for a dry for Governor was given by 275 dry Republicans representing central New York at a meeting at Oneida on Sept. 26. Simultaneously, it was announced by the Republican Club for Law Enforcement here that Dr. Robert P. Carroll of Syracuse University would be the candidate of the Law Preservation Party for Governor, unless the dry leaders, who will meet in New York City on Sept. 29, want to place another candidate in the field.

Dr. Carroll advised his backers, who have been pressing his claims at Albany, that "it is not Carroll that should count, but the cause."

Mrs. Grace Hale, Canton attorney, who was announced as the Law Preservation Party candidate for Attorney-General, said she was not ready to make a statement of her course. She said petitions bearing her name have been circulated and many names obtained. She added that she was an ardent dry and felt that the "Republican convention does not express the will of the people."

Tuttle Is Now Free

WASHINGTON (AP)—The resignation of Charles H. Tuttle, Republican nominee for Governor in New York, as federal district attorney in that State was accepted Sept. 27 by President Hoover, effective immediately.

Hall of Fame Has 15 Available Niches

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The regular quinquennial election of distinguished Americans to the Hall of Fame on the campus of New York University will be held Oct. 1, according to announcement by Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson, the director.

There are 15 vacancies in the Hall of Fame, but Dr. Johnson said it was unlikely that 15 persons would be elected, as three-fifths of the votes of the College of Electors is required for election. The college consists of 106 distinguished men and women, representing every state in the Union. Only two names were added at the 1925 election, although 12 vacancies existed, the announcement said.

A preliminary consideration made by a committee composed of 21 of the electors of the 105 candidates nominated by the general public showed that James Abbott MacNeil Whistler, painter and etcher, led the canvass with 18 votes of the possible 21. William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, was second with 16 votes; Walt Whitman, poet; James Monroe, fourth President of the United States and author of the Monroe Doctrine, and Matthew Fontaine Maury, whose research work in connection with ocean currents formed a great contribution to navigation, were tied for third place, each receiving 15 votes.

Although the results of the preliminary committee's votes are not binding upon the entire College of Electors, it was thought that their work would help to focus attention upon certain characters particularly worthy of a place in the Hall of Fame.

ORDER TO PAY FOR OFFICE

NEW YORK (AP)—Mayor Walker adopted a new procedure, Sept. 26, in swearing in Bernard Mogilesky as a temporary magistrate, first asking him to swear that he had neither "directly nor indirectly" given anyone any money to further his appointment. Mr. Mogilesky said he had not and was sworn in. The Mayor said he intended to follow that procedure in the future.

The Swivel Chair End of Aviation

AVIATION has at last become a business and the universities of the United States are awaking to the fact that we need to teach aviation administration. Because the problems these administrators face every day are very difficult ones, they need some training before taking up the task. Airport managers, traffic officials, organizers of air transport companies, underwriters of aviation insurance, manufacturers of planes and parts, and the men interested in government regulations and aviation investments make up this new kind of aviation person.

There are plenty of flying schools but the problem of the business flying man is a new one. Five universities are today teaching a course which is called commercial aviation, having as its main objective the preparing of young men and young women to meet successfully tomorrow's business problems in the aeronautical world. The Universities of Oregon, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Southern California and Idaho are the group now actively engaged in teaching this course.

Commercial aviation has proved to be one of the most popular subjects on the campus at the University of Oregon, where the course has just been completed for the first time. Before the first day of registration was over the course had to be closed, being limited to 65. The class was taught by David E. Faville, dean of the school of business administration. According to Dean Faville, the course was one of the most interesting he has ever taught and the students were more eager to work than any group he has had previously. Many students made perfect grades in their examinations, which is very unusual in college work. Fliers with transport licenses, young business men and two girls made up the class. One of the girls was Myrtis Gorst, whose father runs the air ferry between Bremerton and Seattle and was one of the founders of the Pacific Air Transport Company. Miss Gorst flies but she does not hold a transport license.

During the term many specialists in aviation were engaged to come to the campus to deliver lectures to the students. Lee B. Jamison, traffic manager of the Pacific Air Transport Company, covered the subject of "Air Passenger Traffic." One of the ideas he left with the students was that the carrying of mail is the backbone of the air transportation industry as far as revenue goes. He also mentioned the fact that no transport company in the United States today can show a profit from carrying passengers. Mr. Jamison said further that probably quite a number of the transport companies in the near future will concentrate their efforts toward the carrying of freight and express rather than passengers, as the profit is greater.

Other speakers were William J. McKenzie, airport inspector for the aeronautical branch of the Department of Commerce; Edward L. Wells, meteorologist for the weather bureau of Portland, Ore.; Homer J. Merchant, general manager for the West Coast Air Transport Lines, and Russel Lawson, the Oregon representative of the National Aeronautical Association. After their formal lectures were given, an informal discussion was held between the students and the speaker from which much practical and worth-while information was gained. All the technical questions that arose were referred to the pilots and machinists of the Hobi Airport, which is located right in Eugene.

Considering the vast sums of money that are being expended yearly on aeronautics, the need for such a course can be realized. It has been estimated that in 18 months cities, towns and private companies spent $300,000,000 on airports alone. Then when we consider that there were approximately 8,000,000 miles flown the first six months in 1929, and that the estimated cost of a flying mile is $.659, we realize what a large sum that involves. Yet these are only two of the many items for which great amounts of money are being spent daily in our country.

Billboard Men Seek Federal Assistance

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A possible conference between representatives of the General Outdoor Advertising Association and members of civic and business groups on behalf of the general public leading toward a program of standards was forecast at the annual conference of the public relations committee of the industry here.

I. W. Digges, chairman of the committee on public relations of the association, read a resolution passed by the association in which the Department of Commerce was asked to study and make recommendations for the proper regulation of all commercial enterprises located beyond the corporate limits of cities and towns. A reply from the Federal Bureau of Standards gave two reasons why the department is not prepared to take up such an investigation.

Mr. Digges said an effort will be made to get together the various groups interested in restrictions upon outdoor advertising with members of the industry to discuss standards of zoning and protection of certain areas from all business. In the event that an agreement is reached the request to the Department of Commerce will be renewed.

POLL GUARDS SOUGHT BY NEW YORK G. O. P.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A call for a militant group of volunteers to guard the polls, that the vote may be correctly registered, has just been issued by Gen. James G. Harbord, chairman of the Republican advisory committee of New York County.

This appeal was made following conferences with the advisory committee, which hopes to place 2000 volunteer watchers in the field to check fraudulent registrations for the forthcoming November election.

ANOTHER WARSHIP SCRAPPED

NORFOLK, Va. (AP)—The last trip of the battleship Florida was started, Sept. 26, when she departed for her final resting place at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

HOLLYWOOD STORAGE CO.

MODERN MOVING METHODS

—employed by this big Storage Company assure a real saving of time, trouble and expense to customers.

—Phone or write.

HOLLYWOOD STORAGE CO.
1025 N. HIGHLAND AV.
GRANITE 1161
HOLLYWOOD-CALIFORNIA

MARY: "This one bite tells me, David, that I am going to make a habit of Chuckles."
DAVID: "You'll have me for company."

Good Candy for all the family. Five natural fruit flavors. Five cents.

If you do not find Chuckles, write to FRED W. AMEND CO., Deaville, Ill.

Chuckles

The Gift

Send for your slice of Betty-Lou Fruit Cake

Betty Lou Bakeries of New Orleans, Houston, or Nashville, Tenn., want to send every reader of The Christian Science Monitor a generous slice of Real Old Fashioned Fruit Cake. A Fruit Cake bursting with luscious fruits, imported Glace Bigarreaux Cherries, Glace Pineapple, choice pecan meats, California bleached raisins. All distributed and baked by experts in special Cake ovens. You will agree after you taste Betty Lou Fruit Cake that no other quite equals it. Send ten cents to cover postage and packing and we will send you a generous slice in a special mailing carton, together with a little folder showing the Vieux Carre of New Orleans in beautiful colors.

Special offer on gift boxes. Betty Lou Fruit Cake sells regularly at $1.00 per lb. in 3½ and 5 lb. Gift boxes. Ask for special offer. Offer limited. Only one Gift slice to a family.

Mail to Betty Lou Bakeries, New Orleans or Houston, or Nashville, Tenn.

Name.....
Address.....
Enclose ten cents for packing and postage.

10th Annual BOSTON RADIO EXPOSITION

SEPT. 29th OCT. 4th INCLUSIVE

Entire Boston Garden and Exposition Hall

SEE Mystifying Light Ray that Baffles! Prison Escape. Marvelous Mechanical Man. Train Operated by Radio.

DIRECTION OF SHELDON FAIRBANKS EXPOSITIONS

POLITICAL TRICK FOUND IN MOVE AGAINST NORRIS

Attempt to Run Grocer of Same Name in Nebraska Laid to Regulars

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The discovery that the Old Guard Republican leadership apparently initiated and financed the candidacy of George W. Norris, the young grocer of Broken Bow, Neb., against George W. Norris, the present Progressive Senator from that State in the recent primaries, has been noted in political circles in the capital as likely to have results of the most far-reaching order.

The Nye committee which is investigating campaign expenditures, apparently revealed that the money for the campaign of the grocer Norris came from Victor Seymour, connected with the western Republican senatorial campaign headquarters at Denver, where Frederick Steiwer (R.), Senator from Oregon, is vice-chairman.

Simeon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio, chairman of the Republican National Committee, denies knowledge of any such activity of Mr. Seymour, and Mr. Seymour himself is credited with entering a denial of the evidence presented to the Nye committee by two different witsnesses.

Possible Ground for Perjury

On the other hand Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, chairman of the committee, stated when the Nebraska hearings concluded that he believed there is ground for a later perjury trial there, and the belief is growing here that the rift between the insurgent western wing of the Republicans and the eastern leadership is materially widened by the incident.

The candidacy of the grocer Norris against Senator Norris in Nebraska was obviously a political trick. With two men of the same name on the Republican primary ballot it was apparently the hope of those hostile to Senator Norris to confuse the voters, divide the Norris vote and give the nomination to a third candidate, thereby forcing Senator Norris to run on an independent ticket. Only the decision by the Nebraska court that the papers of grocer Norris had been filed half an hour or so too late foiled the effort.

Testimony linking Mr. Seymour with the episode comes from two witnesses. Paul Johnson, attorney for grocer Norris, changed earlier testimony before the Nye committee at a later hearing, and admitted that political pressure was behind the effort. His client, the grocer Norris, Mr. Johnson testified, had told him last June that friends of W. B. Stebbins, opponent of Senator Norris in the Republican primary, had approached him, urging him to file for the nomination.

Advised Against Step

Mr. Johnson said he told the grocer Norris at that time that such a step would be foolish. Mr. Johnson told the committee that Mr. Seymour had subsequently urged him to get the grocer Norris to run, and had actually given him $50 for the filing fee and had later sent him a $500 government bond, which he gave to the grocer Norris. In the end the grocer Norris withdrew his papers and vanished from the State.

Amazement, amusement and chagrin have been the various reactions to this revelation in political circles in the capital, and it is freely stated that the story will not help the Republican Party in its western campaign. Although it is freely admitted that Mr. Norris is anything but a supporter of the Administration, there is a general feeling here that political trickery of the sort used against him is unwarranted in any American campaign, and that in the long run it can only defeat itself.

BIG GRAIN EXPORT FROM RUSSIA AS PEOPLE GO SHORT

(Continued from Page 1)

If anyone handles such a sale and does not know it is being made by a foreign government, that is another matter.

"Those organizations in New York City through which the Russian sales were placed were in large part nonclearing members of the board and they sent their orders to Chicago brokers. The New York concern did know it was Russian business they were handling. If the resolution just passed by the board had then been in existence, they would not have taken the orders.

"One Chicago house, of the several transacting the sales here, also knew. It also would not have taken the business had the board's new ruling then been in effect. There had been nothing reprehensible on any firm's part up to this time. But the decision now in effect is a mandatory edict and embraces very severe penalties."

News More Favorable

Routine news on wheat was more favorable the past few days, the domestic trade being good, with increasing evidence that the needs of the country for wheat as a stock feed will offset the smaller exports likely from now on. Canada undoubtedly will have the inside track on export business from this continent. Some anxiety is felt in regard to Australian and Argentine drought conditions, but as yet prospects south of the equator are for a normal crop.

Canadian country marketings have dropped off sharply, and American spring wheat receipts also are smaller, indicating the peak of the movement of spring wheat has been passed.

Corn liquidation followed the decline in wheat. Cash trade conditions continue strong with small receipts, good cash demand and firm spot basis, but outside speculative buying has been too small to hold prices.

Oats and rye followed the trend of other grains.

Board to Coöperate

The resolutions adopted by the Chicago board declared that the "selling of futures upon our exchanges by any foreign government is a new development of commerce of seriously objectionable character and it must be brought to an end."

This decision was immediately dispatched to Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture. It was taken after a committee of the board had returned here from conferring with him in Washington. It evoked brief favorable comment from the secretary, who originated the information that Russian operations were depressing wheat prices in this country.

The Chicago Board of Trade wishes to coöperate with the Government to the fullest extent in protecting the interests of the people of the United States and furthering the maintenance of the fundamentals of its Government, the directors of the exchange told Mr. Hyde in their telegram. With respect to Russian short selling, they said the board wished to show "every evidence of coöperation in the protection of the American farmer in the free grain markets.

"The board, through its business conduct committee," continued the message, "has always discountenanced bear raids and manipulation of prices and it again instructs that committee to take particularly vigorous measures necessary to prevent such activities. In formulating their judgment as to such activities unduly large short selling as distinguished from hedging may be considered as evidence thereof."

The board was at first inclined to argue that it was a world market as justification for handling all manner of business offered it, and to minimize the possibility of Russian sales having any effect on prices. Mr. Hyde held firm in throwing the responsibility on the board for measures he held necessary and a call for restriction of short selling again broke out in farm organization circles.

The Anteroom

"Just a moment longer, Sir—They haven't quite decided yet what they can pay you for your wheat."

Later Buying by Russia Likely to Raise Prices

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Federal Farm Board's Grain Stabilization Corporation bought approximately 65,000,000 bushels of wheat last summer at prices ranging from $1 to $1.25 a bushel. With wheat recently selling at the lowest figure in two generations and even now at approximately 80 cents a bushel, this represents a loss of government money of between 20 to 45 cents a bushel, or between $13,000,000 and $29,250,000.

It is pointed out here that compared to this market operation the efforts of the Russian Textile Syndicate, representing the Soviet Government, are comparatively small. The syndicate sold approximately 7,500,000 bushels of wheat "short" on the market.

The Soviet agency's sale of wheat "short" commits it at some future time to enter the American market on a buying basis, when the transaction will have exactly the reverse effect on prices of the previous step. In other words, it must go in and bid for wheat, which will have the same tendency to send the market up that the sale of wheat short had of sending the market down.

According to the representatives of the Chicago Board of Trade who visited Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, this second step in the transaction may well cancel out the adverse effect of the first. Furthermore, wheat experts hardly believe that the wheat price can stay for long at the present low level, so that when the time comes for the Soviet Government to buy wheat for delivery, it may well make a considerable loss to the Russian exchequer.

On the other hand, it is not thought likely that wheat prices will go to the high point which the Farm Board's protégé, the Grain Stabilization Corporation, paid for its original grain when it intervened to support the American market. The Farm Board still declines to admit that it has lost a cent through its transactions, and, of course, there is still a remote possibility that it can unload its grain, though the prospect grows daily fainter and fainter.

Officials also argue that even if it should take a monetary loss the farmer will have benefited by the support given the market at the time of the stock market crash last fall when the whole agricultural distributing machinery was threatened with demoralization.

PALESTINE WORKERS CONVENE IN BERLIN

BERLIN (AP)—The International Congress of Palestine Workers opened here Sept. 27 with the object of furthering coöperation of all shades of Jewish opinion and Arab elements for constructive work in Palestine development.

Many Americans are present, among them Abraham Shiplakoff, veteran of the American labor movement, just arrived from Palestine; Isaac H. M. Finestone, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades of New York, and Joseph Schlossberg, secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Court Convicts Italian of Attack on Humbert

BRUSSELS (AP) — Fernando de Rosa, an Italian, was convicted Sept. 27 of attempting to assassinate Humbert, prince of Piedmont and crown prince of Italy, here last October.

He was condemned to five years' imprisonment and to pay the costs of his trial.

POLISH DEPUTY'S ARREST CALLED 'DICTATOR' MOVE

Parliamentary Opposition to Marshal Pilsudski's Methods Increases

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—The dramatic arrest of Adalbert Korfanty, who led the insurrection in 1921 which, more than anything else, resulted in the district of Upper Silesia being incorporated with Poland, marks the latest stage of Poland's progress toward the complete dictatorship, begun by Marshal Pilsudski in the coup d'état in May, 1926.

Mr. Korfanty was arrested with six others, following the dissolution of the Upper Silesia Diet on Sept. 26, prior to which he and they were immune as members of Parliament, Silesia having local autonomy under the hegemony of Warsaw.

Mr. Korfanty's arrest did not come as a surprise for he has been extremely critical of Marshal Pilsudski for some time past and, although it was through him that upper Silesia was separated from Germany his patriotism all along has been Silesian rather than Polish. Locally he is very popular, so much so that the possibility of disorders following his arrest cannot be ruled out. The son of a miner he was, before the World War a member of the German Reichstag. Afterward he sat in the Polish Diet and at one time had the chance of becoming Prime Minister, but his candidature was vetoed by Marshal Pilsudski, then Chief of State. During the last year his paper Polonia, published in Kattowitz, the capital of Polish Silesia, has been confiscated no less than 180 times, which must surely constitute the world's record.

One of the chief points of controversy at the moment between Mr. Korfanty and the Warsaw Government is the former's allegation that local budgets were arbitrarily drawn up at a time when the local Diet was not sitting. This is much the same issue as that between Marshal Pilsudski and the Opposition in the Warsaw Diet which culminated in dissolution last month and the arrest of a number of deputies immediately afterward.

Indeed, it is clear that Marshal Pilsudski intends to make the forthcoming elections, which take place Nov. 16, a final test as to whether even a semblance of parliamentary government shall remain in Poland. Ever since the coup d'état, Marshal Pilsudski has tried to work with the Parliament, but the opposition to his methods has increased rather than lessened in that body during the past years, although it cannot be said the general public has shown much interest in the matter. It is impossible, however, to prophesy what is likely to happen at the election, particularly as a number of the most prominent Opposition leaders are in prison, which means they will not be eligible for election unless released in the near future.

Apart from the political unrest, there is also serious trouble in Polish Ukrainia, where local irridentists have been carrying out incendiary attacks on the farms of Polish settlers. A number of arrests has been made, and it is hoped the outbreak will soon be under control.

MEXICO RENOUNCES FORMAL RECOGNITION

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Mexican Government on Sept. 26 went on record as opposing the prevailing diplomatic system of formal recognition by one government of another. It notified its emissaries in the capitals of Argentina, Peru and Bolivia that no pronouncement about the governments formed by revolution in those countries during summer would be forthcoming.

It added, however, that merely by maintaining its diplomatic agents in a foreign country it considered that it had demonstrated its desire to continue friendly relations with that country. No move has been made to recall the Mexican representatives in any of the three South American republics.

MASSACHUSETTS PUT ON DRY SIDE BY REPUBLICANS

(Continued from Page 1)

judgment as to what course should be pursued for the common welfare.

Indorse Hoover Régime

The platform affirms and indorses the administration of Governor Allen and paid graceful tribute to Former President Coolidge. The platform said that Massachusetts had supported the President in such administration matters as the Congress had to deal with. The tariff law enacted by the Republicans in Congress and indorsed by the President was approved and it was held that any change in administration would but make present employment conditions worse.

The platform gives indorsement of the administration to Governor Allen and promises a continuation of Republican administration which, it is declared, had done so much to further the State's prosperity and better its financial condition.

The adoption of the platform was not undertaken until Senator Butler had spoken and in the course of which he declared his Republicanism and determination to stand for the national Republican platform as adopted two years ago at Kansas City.

A noteworthy incident in the convention was the unmistakable enthusiasm manifested by the convention delegates when that part of the plank on prohibition declaring for the enforcement of all the provisions of the constitution, prohibition in-

Fess Lists Things Done

Accomplishments of the present Republican Administration relative to relieving unemployment, revising the tariff, relieving the farmers, reducing living costs, improving federal highways, and forwarding the cause of world peace were brought before the convention by Senator Fess.

Confidence in the integrity of party pledges must be based upon the conduct of the administration in the light of promises made, he asserted. Platform pledges made at Kansas City to enact farm relief legislation and to revise the tariff in the interests of the farmers and industries crippled by foreign competition, were promptly fulfilled, he added.

The tariff act, as an improvement to American business, has proved itself, he pointed out, while the talk of retaliation by other countries as stimulated by selfish interests he branded as absurd. Countries retaliate only to abide by sound economic policies, which actually react beneficially on other countries, he said.

He commended the quick action of he present administration in checking the business depression before it had reached alarming stages. President Hoover's mobilization of the forces of production and distribution to break the trend toward excessive unemployment was a great act of a great leader, he declared.

That the Republican Administration has been looking ahead is evidenced by the appropriations of an additional $50,000,000 for improving the highway system, $100,000 for administration of the Farm Board, $300,000,000 for public building programs, and $30,000,000 for soldiers' relief, the Ohio Senator continued. To strengthen the hand of President Hoover, he strongly urged the election of William M. Butler to the Senate from Massachusetts.

Massachusetts Democrats Meet in State Convention

The Massachusetts Democratic state convention convened on Sept. 27 in Tremont Temple, Boston. Francis J. Donohue, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, called the convention to order and David I. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts, presided.

Senator Walsh's introductory remarks furnished largely the keynote for the addresses by Marcus A. Coolidge, nominee for the United States Senate; Joseph B. Ely, for Governor, and others on the state ticket.

It was expected that the Massachusetts Democrats would adopt a wet plank in their platform calling for the repeal of both the Eighteenth Amendment and the state enforcement or "Baby Volstead Act."

When the committee on resolutions, of which former Mayor Andrew J. Peters of Boston, is chairman, adjourned at an early hour on Sept. 27, it was indicated that such a plank would be a feature of a platform taking exception generally to the National Administration of the Republican Party.

SAMOAN CHIEFS SIT ON U. S. COMMISSION

PAGO PAGO, Tuitutila (AP)—With solemn dignity becoming their high rank, three Samoan chiefs, named by President Hoover to Senator Bingham's commission which will form an organic act for Samoa's government, came aboard the U. S. S. Omaha on Sept. 26 to join other members of the commission for the first meeting.

The Omaha arrived here from Honolulu, where hearings were held last week. The chiefs were clad in white linen coats and cotton shorts, but were barefoot. The highest ranking of the trio was Mauga, last survivor of the chiefs who signed the papers ceding Tuitulia to the United States in 1900. The others were Tuffe and Magales.

A salute of 17 guns was fired as the commission left the ship.

W. H. BALDWIN HAS PASSED ON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—William D. Baldwin, chairman of the board of the Otis Elevator Company, passed on at his home, French Hill Farm, Yorktown Heights, N. Y., Sept. 26. He was a native of Auburn, N. Y., and a direct descendant of John Baldwin, one of the first settlers of Dedham, Mass. His first business experience was with manufacturers of farm machinery, whom he represented in Europe for five years.

Mr. Baldwin was president of the Westchester County Park Commission for several years until his resignation from that office in 1925. He was a director of the United States Life Insurance Company, National Surety Company, Hale & Kilburn, and was a trustee of the United States Savings Bank.

Jones Is Leading Homans at End of First Eighteen Holes

(Continued from Page 1)

his 4 and Homans got his half. Jones 3 up.

Seventh hole, 355 yards, par 4—Jones drove to the edge of a ditch and pitched on. Homans had a straight drive and sent a good second well, putting from 25 feet. Jones ran up close from 20 feet. Homans was within a foot, and stymied Jones, who could not get by his opponent's ball and took 5 to 4 for Homans. Jones 2 up. It was Homans's first hole.

Eighth hole, 350 yards, par 4—There was little to choose between the drives at the eighth and they pitched well on. Each putted close and it was a half in 4s. Jones 2 up.

Ninth hole, 170 yards, par 3—Jones pitched on the ninth from the tee while Homans drove in water and took a penalty stroke. Jones was down in par 3 to 4 for Homans. Jones 3 up.

Tenth hole, 335 yards, par 4—Homans hooked to rough from the tee after Jones sent a long one down the fairway. Jones played safely to the middle of the green. Homans's ball rolled to a trap beyond the green. He exploded far past the pin and then putted close. Jones was down in two putts for his par 4 and went 4 up.

Eleventh hole, 378 yards, par 4—Preferring accuracy to distance, Jones was driving with a spoon. The tee shots at the eleventh were not far apart, but Homans was in front again. Jones played for the middle of the green and was 25 feet from the pin. Homans pitched within 8 feet. Jones holed the long putt for a birdie 3. Homans just missed his putt and took a par 4. Jones 5 up.

Twelfth hole, 415 yards, par 4—Jones had the longer ball at the twelfth, but was not in the best position to approach the elevated green. Homans hit a low, rakish shot to the green. Jones pitched high and both balls were about 25 feet from the cup. Jones pitched close and Homans just missed. It was a half in par 4.

Thirteenth hole, 125 yards, par 3—Both tee shots on the short thirteenth were on the edge of the green. Homans putted from 12 feet, two feet past the cup. From 10 feet Jones just missed. They holed in par 3's, Jones 5 up.

Fourteenth hole, 412 yards, par 4—The drive again were close together with Homans away. Homans hit a spoon second shot to the left of the green. Jones was on with a No. 3 iron, 15 feet from the cup and pulled to the lip. Homans was 7 feet short in 3 and barely missed his 4, taking 5, Jones took par 4 and went 6 up.

Fifteenth hole, 370 yards, par 4—Jones was away from the tee at the fifteenth but was six feet from the pin. Homans's second caught the side of a trap and rolled to the sand. He came out and missed his putt for a 4, conceding the hole. Jones knocked his putt for the birdie 3 in with one hand. Jones 7 up.

Sixteenth hole, 435 yards, par 4—Again at the sixteenth, the "Quarry hole," there was no appreciable advantage in the drives. Homans sent a high iron over the cavern to the green. Jones with a No. 4 iron was well inside from 60 feet. Homans putted four feet short. Jones' putt lipped the cup. Homans missed and took 5 to par 4 for Jones. Jones 8 up.

Seventeenth hole, 215 yards, par 3—Jones' tee shot carried to thick rough at the left. Homans drove within 7 feet of the cup. Jones approached to within 8 feet and missed the putt, taking 4 to a birdie 2 for Homans. Jones 7 up.

Eighteenth hole, 445 yards, par 4—Both drove to rough at the left at the home hole. Jones was slightly in front, Homans was over the green with a long iron. Jones pitched 15 feet from the pin. Homans' third was too strong and he was still away. He holed the 20-foot putt for the par 4. Jones just missed and it was a half in par 4. Jones 7 up. The cards:

Jones, out	4	6	3	5	4	5	4	3	—39
Homans, out	5	5	4	6	5	4	4	4	—42
Jones, in	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	—33—72
Homans, in	5	4	4	3	5	5	5	4	—37—79

Kemal Believed Behind Turkish Liberal Party

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ISTANBUL, Turkey—An unusual compliment was paid Fethi Bey, the leader of the newly constituted Opposition party in the Turkish National Assembly, when not only his own followers, but those of the Government secured his election to a seat in Parliament in record time two days from the date a vacancy occurred.

The season for this surprising unanimity appeared Sept. 27. It transpired that the new Cabinet which is to be constituted, owing to the resignation of Ismet Pasha on the previous day, will include not only Ismet but a number of nominees of Fethi Bey's new party who, it is stated, will receive the portfolios of Labor, Public Works, National Economy, Education and Justice, leaving those of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Interior, War and Public Health to the present holders, while Ismet himself is expected to retain the post of Prime Minister.

Ghazi Mustopha Pasha Kemal, of course, remains unassailable as deus ex-Machina at the head of the State, a position which no one expects him to surrender although he rejected "with horror" the proposal put forward Sept. 26 that a plebiscite be held with a view to appointing him President "for life" of Turkey.

It is now evident, as most people always suspected, that Kemal Pasha himself was responsible for the foramtion of the new party of Liberal Republicans—evidently with the object of "gingering up" the popular party under whose guidance, though not necessarily through their fault, the economic and financial condition of the country has been steadily deteriorating.

Fethi Bey, who leads the new group, was formerly Turkish Ambassador in Paris. Since Sept. 24 he has been member of the Assembly. The new deputy took the oath and seat when the Assembly met Sept. 25 to pass measures for stabilization of the currency. Fethi Bey mildly criticized his prospective colleagues for their delay in placing the measure before the Assembly but added he intended to vote in favor of it. After Sarajoglou Shukri Bey, Finance Minister, had remarked that it took France 10 years to stabilize the franc the matter dropped.

The finance bill having been adopted by 269 votes, Ismet handed the resignation of the Cabinet to the President, who requested it to continue to manage affairs until its successor was constituted.

Fethi Bey's advent to Cabinet rank is expected to mean public expenditure will be rigidly curtailed. His criticisms of Ismet have mainly been along the lines that the State had embarked on a number of projects, such as building railways, which ought to be left to private enterprise and had thus been involved in heavier expenditure than the public purse could afford. He hopes to attract foreign capital to the country by improving the conditions under which it can be employed.

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In the Theater World—Art News and Comment

Across a Century

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

EXHIBITIONS of the work of a variety of painters offer the gallery visitor a pleasant exercise in seeking a constant element running through the many pictures shown. When one of these exhibitions covers a great span of years, like the opening show at the Montross gallery, the quest for the universally-shared note becomes doubly interesting. It may be granted that a constant could scarcely be discovered in a collection that included mediocre canvases. Mr. Montross's first show of the season, however, contains only pictures by established and proved artists, ranging from Thomas Sully and Matthew Harris Jouette of 100 years ago to Horatio Walker and John Marin of today.

These men, and the other painters represented, represent a wide range of technical method, of personal expression. One thing they have in common—boldness of accent. Here may be seen no hesitancy of stroke, no frittering away of emphasis through the inclusion of trivial details.

* * *

Thomas Sully, in his "Portrait of a Lady," was doubtless under compulsion to produce a likeness pleasing to an art patron. Altogether agreeable is this canvas of a young woman pictured in an altogether amiable moment, a strawberry and cream vision of prettiness. Today we are not at all sure she stayed that way and care not at all. What holds us is the interest Sully apparently took in the lady's chestnut hair, curving down smoothly from the line of parting at the crown into a coil about her right ear. The beauty of that sweeping form attracts and holds our eye, whereas it but casually lights on the conventional pink essay in coquetry that resides in the rose tucked into her coiffure above her left ear.

For contrast of artistic intent, there is Horatio Walker's portrait of N. E. Montross. Here the painter has found opportunity to picture his whole subject, not with the best-foot-forward air of the lady in the Sully portrait, but with the manner of his year-in year-out character. Mr. Montross is shown in a transitory mood, just having looked up from the contemplation of a small framed canvas he is holding. The intensity with which he has been studying the painting seems to be melting into an appreciative half smile, as if he were about to speak to the painter. Interest here resides in no fascinating part of the composition, like that scroll of chestnut hair in the Sully picture, but in the whole compelling personage. Boldly this interest is increased by the forcefulness with which the broadly observed and subtly turned planes of the head are modeled.

* * *

Horatio Walker in "Evening, Ile d'Orléans" produced a twilight song in paint, an embodiment of that evasive subject, the gloaming. A farmer, with dog and horse, approaches his thatched cottage. The figures are enveloped, but not lost, in the fading light. Working even in this low key, Horatio Walker has achieved depth in his picture by placing the focal plane at the horizon, and painting all the air between the green of the sunset sky and his farm figures. So working, he has achieved time, place and the strong single emphasis of a mood—release from labor. "Moonlight, Autumn," by Alexander Shilling, attains to a similiar effect, within a color scale limited to dark green and silver, with a glint of deep blue behind the moon where there is a break in the clouds. So palpable becomes the atmosphere in D. W. Tryon's "Sunset" that even the trees take on a seeming translucence. In these three painters' pictures may be noted a stressing of the pervading peace of day's end in nature.

* * *

Diverse are the dominant notes to be found in the other pictures. John Marin's "Fishing" captures a blaze of the white light of the day by means of artful sleight-of-hand dashes of breath-like color here and there on expanses of untouched paper. "Bridge," by Arthur B. Davies, is instinct with the style that resides in personal color. Maurice Prendergast's flair for gay notations of hues in beach scenes has several exemplifications. "Seal Cove," by Paul Dougherty, shows us through a seeing eye that a wedge of cliff reaching down into the sea may seem a great greenish-gold jewel of many facets. In "Pierette" Walt Kuhn points out the beauty of rhythmic balance of forms. Thus each of these acknowledged artists sets forth a central idea with bold, often audacious, emphasis.

The Passing Scene

New York

"That's Gratitude"

FRANK CRAVEN hit on a widely interesting theme for his newest comedy,"That's Gratitude," produced by John Golden at the John Golden Theater on the evening of Sept. 11. Mr. Craven, in exploring the possibilities of straining the quality of gratitude, while writing this play proved his kinship with Labiche, a composer of French farces that long held the stage because of their amusing isolation and examination of this or that human foible and impulse. His "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon" was a comic study of a man who fancied, without justification, his prowess as a mountain climber. Mr. Craven tells the story of a western ink manufacturer of genial nature who dwells so much on his feeling of gratitude toward a traveling theatrical manager for a good Samaritan act that the cause of the gratefulness becomes inflated out of all proportion in the thoughts of the manufacturer and the manager. The fun arises from the puncturing of the balloon of ill-founded comradeship growing out of the chance meeting of the two men in an Iowa hotel. The manufacturer, in an access of gratefulness, insists that the theatrical man become his guest at his home in Kansas. The manager, coming to believe that he performed an heroic instead of a casual act, even to saving his host's life, settles down in the Kansas household into something of an incubus.

The Lingering Guest

By the time the second act begins, the manager has adjusted himself comfortably into the house, there to await the beginning of the next theatrical season, many weeks away. After nearly a month of his company, the manufacturer is as disillusioned as the rest of his family had been five minutes after he brought the stranger into the house. "Three weeks is long enough to stay for a visit in any home," he grumbles to his wife. "Yes," she agrees, "unless it is a soldiers' home." How the incubus proves the unwitting means of helping the manufacturer's daughter achieve her musical ambitions, leaving her fiancé free to marry her sister, for whom he really cares, and how events shape themselves without regard for the wishes of the theatrical man, make up a story that is steadily told in terms of plausible behavior.

No Deux ex Machina

Mr. Craven's feat in writing of this play is his maintenance of the effect of casualness in human experience. Never is one conscious that a plot is ordering the course of events. Having a fruitful theme with which to start his play, and a group of individualized characters to carry it on, there was no need of bending the personages to the curve of a predetermined line of action. Freed of the necessity of spending the precious minutes on plot mechanism, Mr. Craven has time to paint the portraits of his personages in the round, showing every quirk of their thinking in conflict with the equivocal situation of the unwelcome guest who stays on and on when he isn't wanted. With all his expertness in stage effect, and an uncommon avoidance of the more heavily worn means of raising laughter in the theater, Mr. Craven has staged his comedy with sustained freshness of effect.

Frank Craven's Acting

Mr. Craven plays the theatrical manager with the disdain for easy sympathetic appeal that has always marked his stage work. Single-hearted in his devotion to the ends of a comedy. He writes and acts a character who is funny because of his customary self-centered consideration of his own affairs, and who assumes the air of benevolence when his acts turn out well for others. Probably this theatrical manager never consciously determines how much of the applause he gets is really due him. As Mr. Craven acts him one is aware of the large margin of expression possible in theater, apart from the spoken words. There are volumes in the unwritten rôle of this character, as Mr. Craven plays him, and so playing him, acts for the spectator's imagination.

The Supporting Cast

George Barbier is unctuously expansive as the manufacturer, Thomas Maxwell; Myrtle Clark brings conscientious characterization to the ugly duckling, Delia; Maida Reade plays a common sense wife without a touch of caricature; and Ross Alexander is likable as a sensible juvenile. Well chosen for the smaller parts are James C. Lane, George Wright Jr., Thelma Marsh, Helen Mehrmann and Gerald Kent. The play is in three acts and a prologue which is devoted to the getting together of the manufacturer and the manager over a bottle of liquor. Some playgoers may deplore this. Mr. Craven might say that he makes an essential use of liquor in motivating his story. He might add that his play could be taken as a lesson, showing what unhappy consequences follow the attempt to found a friendship on no sounder basis than a casual meeting over a bottle.

New Hall of Fame

Great figures in history are represented in the caryings in the main entrance of the new Riverside Baptist Church. Only one of the portraits is of a contemporary—Einstein—appearing in the list of natural scientists which includes Hippocrates, Euclid, Archimedes, Galileo, Kepler, Newton, Faraday and Darwin. Other groups of portraits are of religious leaders, Old Testament prophets, the Twelve Apostles, and a number of philosophers, including the only American among the figures, Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Mrs. Fiske's Company

Mrs. Fiske's repertory company for this season includes William Ingersoll, Edmund Elton, Eleanor Gordon, Sydney Booth, Thomas Shearer, Luke Conness, Alice Cowan and Mona Smith. Her tour starts on Oct. 1 at Princeton, N. J., and includes Washington, Philadelphia, Newark, New Haven, Albany, Rochester and other Eastern cities, and extending into the middle West as far as Minneapolis, St. Louis and Kansas City.

Film Silences

It is to be noticed that Griffith and Lubitsch, both directors of the first rank, have not been inclined to overdo the talk in talking pictures to the extent that their motion pictures cease to move. At the beginning of "Monte Carlo" there are several hundred feet of film without dialogue, and "Abraham Lincoln" is like a silent motion picture, with words added only when needed to explain the action. The pendulum has swung away from the "all-talking" film, apparently. Certainly Hollywood has its doubts when—as is generally understood—production activities have been slowed down awaiting the public reception of Charles Chaplin's newest and talkless picture, "City Lights," which is to be shown in a few weeks.

"Dixiana"

Radio pictures have made a spectacular film out of "Dixiana," a persistently conventional assembly of routine elements of musical comedy, melodrama and circus entertainments. Robert Woolsey and Bert Wheeler as comedians are required to repeat two dull and dubious gags until the most easily pleased spectator must weary of them. The saving grace of the picture is the performance of the always reliable Bebe Daniels as a girl from a circus who is rejected by a Southern youth's family because of her social station.

Considering the Children

Eva Le Gallienne, director of the Civic Repertory Theater, New York, added Barrie's "Peter Pan" to the repertory, and it proved a great draw, not only with the youngsters, but with their elders. For further entertainment of the children, Miss Le Gallienne is now preparing a production of "Alice in Wonderland." Just now she is searching for a suitable pig for the scene in the palace calling for a very small porker. The Roxy Theater has also given a thought to the youngsters of New York, adding to the Saturday morning program a serial picture dealing with the history of the American Indian in a popular and dramatic fashion.

E. C. S.

Pictures in Motion

New York

Ramon Novarro

USING a story called "The Singer of Seville," written by Dorothy Farnum, Charles Brabin has done a first-rate job of directing Ramon Novarro's newest picture for Metro. Throughout the film there is evident a sensitiveness and delicacy in the responses of the personages to each other. Such responses are discoverable in pictures only when the director has a feeling for the story as a whole, and is intent on weaving his principal player into the pattern of that whole. Herbert Stothart has provided several songs suited to display Mr. Novarro's well-trained voice, and the accompaniments are always satisfying. Particularly well done is the scene with full orchestra in a theater, with Mr. Novarro, as an aspirant for operatic rôles, singing Canio's lament in "Pagliacci," and giving the song full and individual expression as part of the story of the man's grief. Throughout the picture Mr. Novarro conducts himself through the mazes of a naïve romantic story with discretion and humor, carrying off the songs in an accomplished way, without showiness. He dances a tango with Renée Adorée with a verve that matches his intuitive feeling for rhythm. The recording and photography are always first rate except when Dorothy Jordan is concerned. Ernest Torrance was at his best in his humorous scenes as the singer's instructor, and small rôles were neatly turned by Mathilde Comont and Nance O'Neil.

"Outward Bound"

Warner Brothers' talking picture version of the Sutton Vane drama, "Outward Bound," now showing at the Hollywood Theater in New York, copies so successfully the values of the stage play that millions may now see and hear this unusual story where thousands saw it in the theater. Selection of an individual from the scene for a closeup provides a visual emphasis that never existed in the play, and that in a degree compensates for the lack of emotional color in some of the players' voices. Beryl Mercer is a memorable figure in the film, as she was in the stage play, because of the largeness of her characterization of the humble Mrs. Midget. Montagu Love is altogether overwhelming as the ruthless Mr. Lingley, who finds that his money power is impotent on board that mysterious boat that is carrying a little company to a port for which they cannot recall sailing. Forceful, too, is Alison Skipworth's portrait of the snobbish and unworthy Mrs. Cliveden-Bank. Alec B. Francis as Scrubby, the Charon of this voyage across the Styx, is a gentle and kindly host to this distracted company. One missed the relieving Celtic humor that J. M. Kerrigan brought to this part in the play, although the film is not so much in need of lightening. In the process of necessary shortening, that part of the second act has been omitted which showed the growing terror of the passengers. Dudley Digges as the examiner seems even more jovial in the picture than he did in the play. New scenes at the beginning and end add emphasis to the parts of the lovers, Henry and Ann, played acceptably but not poignantly enough, by Douglas Fairbanks Jr. and Helen Chandler. These added scenes accent the theme argument that their attempt at suicide was cowardly and futile as a means of escaping from their problem. Leslie Howard, the original Henry, plays Tom Prior in the film with intelligence and resourcefulness. Robert Milton directed the picture with taste and skill.

"The Spoilers"

Paramount's talking film version of Rex Beach's story of the Alaska gold rush of 1900, "The Spoilers," should prove a satisfactory program picture, like each of the two silent versions of the same story that preceded it. Gary Cooper has one of those rough and ready rôles, in which he seems so much at home, as Glenister, who decides to give the newly functioning courts a fair trial though all but one of his companion miners turn against him. As the girl who turns Glenister's thoughts toward law and order Kay Johnson seems miscast, she is so cool and self-contained. Gary Cooper's underemphasis needs for contrast a leading woman of warmth and impulsiveness and certainly not calculating in manner. James Kirkwood's humor and humanity help in a minor rôle. Gary Cooper and William Boyd, with the possible aid of doubles in a long silhouette scene, go through the rough and tumble fight that made the film "The Spoilers" talked about when William Farnum battled with Tom Santschi in one of the two silent versions of years ago. Slim Summerville as the comic faithful friend of the hero provides a pleasant note in the new picture and Harry Green introduces the modish note of Yiddish humorous relief.

"The Last of the Duanes"

Fox, unlike Paramount, is inclined to make "westerns" in the open, where they certainly belong. In "The Spoilers," which is largely studio-made, one has a stuffy feeling that none of the rip-roaring outdoor men of the story is ever able to draw a good deep breath. But in "The Last of the Duanes," the story is told in terms of men galloping their horses through the canyons and across the plains of a west that stands unchanged from the pioneering days. The dialogue isn't of the best, and the continuity is choppy, but the action is there, and that is what most spectators want in filmed versions of Zane Grey romance. George O'Brien acts the lead with a zest, and interesting work in his support is done by Myrna Loy, James Bradbury Jr. and Frank Campeau.

"L'Enigmatique M. Parkes"

The French version of Paramount's mystery comedy, "Slightly Scarlet," is called "L'Enigmatique M. Parkes," and was made in Hollywood with much of the equipment of the English version, with Adolph Menjou and Claudette Colbert in the rôles acted in English by Clive Brook and Evelyn Brent. The French version should have a wide circulation in Canada, France and elsewhere, as it tells a familiar story interestingly, the "cheating cheaters" theme romanticized by the inclusion of the regeneration motive. Mr. Menjou is amusingly suave and polished in his characterization of a de luxe jewel thief, and Miss Colbert plays opposite him with an archness and sparkle that do much to keep up the gay tone of the story.

E. C. S.

The Art of Edwin Dickinson

STANDING apart from the two schools of modern painting roughly classed as "conservative" and "modern," is the work of Edwin Dickinson. It fails of being wholly academic in that it is concerned with problems rather than with representation. It is not modern because these problems are worked out from the point of view and with the technic of expert draftsmanship and scholarly painting.

To the uninitiated, his work seems to display tendencies distinctly modern, Mr. Dickinson, however, places himself unreservedly with the conservatives.

Mr. Dickinson feels that the pitfall of the painter is the tendency to paint people and things as he has become accustomed to think of them, rather than as a fresh vision shows them to be. He has therefore set himself the task of seeing values and relationships instead of familiar objects, and of transferring these relationships to canvas as justly as possible. This is not a deterrent, but an incentive to good draftsmanship. A lady in an evening gown sitting on a sofa is a familiar enough sight to tempt any clever painter to be careless; but a composition depicting two recumbent figures seen from an elevation offers the painter a problem which, if it is to be well done, permits of no shirking.

Each of Mr. Dickinson's canvases deals with some such problem. If the juxtaposition of objects seems incongruous, it is only because the beholder is looking for what he is accustomed to, rather than for fresh relationships, thoughtful composition, accurate values, beautiful painting and sound draftsmanship. Exaggeration and distortion are anathema to him. One feels the absolute structure of every object he paints, and the texture of all surfaces.

In a portrait, he may paint only such features as are to him significant, and indicate the others—with the aim, as in the head of Miss Janice Tworkov, that the character of the sister may be the more strikingly revealed. He may surround his central figure with an heterogeneous collection of still life, as in "Cello Player," but the apparent incongruity is forgotten in the value of the composition and the superlative excellence of the painting. He may confine his use of color to various tones of gray, but this very fact necessitates the accurate rendition of values, and is in itself a signal achievement.

He has, in short, set himself a difficult task. That he has accomplished it determines beyond question his rank as a painter.

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Albin Egger-Lienz

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Berlin

ALBIN EGGER-LIENZ (1868-1926), the "giant of art," as Luzatto, the Italian art-historian, called him, is undoubtedly one of the great religious painters of our time, and his understanding sympathy with the courageous struggles of the mountain peasants of his native land is Homeric in its expression.

Only a writer of genius could hope to achieve success with a study of the life of a man of such overwhelming personality. Professor Hammer, who, greatly daring, has recently attempted this difficult task, has succeeded merely in compiling a painstaking book (Egger-Lienz, Innsbruck: Verlagsanstalt Tyrolia, 70 schillings). We owe a debt of gratitude, however, to the publishers of this well produced volume, for in it they give us nearly 100 excellent reproductions of Egger's pictures and also a large number of sketches and studies, all of immense interest to students and connoisseurs.

Many of Egger's works may be seen in the Ferdinandeum in Innsbruck and in the state galleries of Vienna, Berlin, Venice, Rome and Florence, where his self-portrait is among those of the world-famous painters in the Uffizi.

E. F.

Brisbane Loan Exhibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queensl. —Much interest is being taken in an exhibition of loan pictures which was opened here by His Excellency the Governor of Queensland, Sir John Goodwin. The exhibition is the result of the campaign of the Queensland Art Fund. There are 120 pictures on view from the art galleries of Victoria and New South Wales, and from private collections in the South.

Among the pictures from the New South Wales gallery are "An Interior," by Sir George Clausen; "Mountain Steeps," a huge canvas showing wild and focky crags and ravines, by Howard Ashton; "Noon Dreams," by Charles Wheeler; "Fishing Boats, Venice," by Arthur Streeton; "A Spanish Girl," by Gerald Kelly, R. A.; "The Picnic," a delightful sylvan scene by Phillip Conrad, R. A.; and "Marshes Near Norwich," a pastoral scene by Arnesby Brown, R. A.

Sir John Longstaff is represented by a portrait of Captain Longstaff, and George Lambert, A. R. A., by a portrait of "Madame le Clerc." W. de Glehn's "Breakfast Under the Bower," G. Courtois's "Study" and E. Phillip Fox's "Adelaide" complete the list of oil paintings on loan from the Sydney gallery, but the Sydney art gallery also has made available a charming water color, "Porto Bello," by Norman Lindsay, as well as some fine pencil portraits by George Lambert, A. R. A.

From the Victorian National Gallery there are some large canvases, including "The Last Moments of Chlodabert," by A. Maignon; "The Victory of Faith," by St. George Hare; "An Arrest for Witchcraft," by John Pettie, R. A.; "Quatre Bras, 1815," by Lady Butler; "No Surrender," by Andrew Gow, R. A.; "Lullaby," by J. H. Lorrimer; "Out of Tune," by G. J. Pinwell, and "New Risen Hope," by Annie Swynnerton, A. R. A.

Other pictures from the Victorian gallery are "French Artists," "Spanish Posada," by J. G. Vibert; "Dutch Pastures," by Prof. H. Braisch; "Outside the Harbor," by Harry Moore, R. A., and a portrait of Gen. Sir W. Birdwood by J. S. Sargent.

Among the pictures lent from private collections are outstanding works by Alfred Coffey, G. Lyall Tindall, A. Datillo-Rubbo, W. Lister Lister, James R. Jackson, Charles Bryant, R. O. I., Syd. Long, A.R.A., John Banks, Lawson Balfour, J. S. Watkins, A. E. Newberry, Robert Johnson, Dryyl Lindsay, Elioth Gruner, Hans Heysen, W. B. M'Innes, Muir Auld, Norman Carter, Fred Leist and B. E. Minns.

A fine collection of color reproductions of the modern French school of painting includes works by Renoir, Van Gough, Manet, Cézanne, Degas and Gauguin.

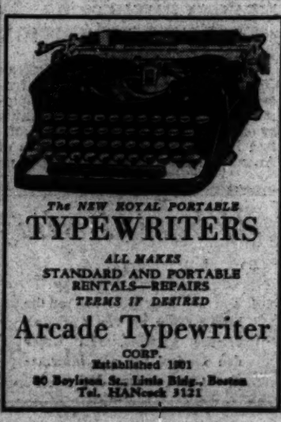
A New Dürer Collection

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Dr. Heinrich Leporini, custodian of the Albertina Graphic Collection in this city, while cataloguing the library and art collections at an Austrian manor house recently, lighted upon a rich collection of old prints, which, on further investigation, have proved to be works of Albrecht Dürer.

For example, "Das Marienleben" is surprisingly fresh in appearance even today, and there are a number of rare prints seldom found in the best public collections. Among these latter may be mentioned a complete set of proof prints from the 1517 edition of the "Gate of Honor of the Emperor Maximilian." Generally, complete sets of this series—the few that do exist—are from the edition of 1559, and are not in their original state, having been cut out and later placed upon another background. This newly discovered set is still uncut. Even the famous Albertina Collection of Dürer's works has not one specimen from the 1517 edition, and only one from that of 1559, cut and pasted on, while the 1517 prints at the British Museum have also been cut.

According to Dr. Leporini, this new collection was probably once the property of the Nuremburg wood engraver, Niklas Meldemann; for his monogram and signature, "Niclas Meldemann von Nürnberg," appears on the reverse side of two of the prints. On another print are some pen-and-ink notes, apparently meant for the printer, and in handwriting similar to that of Dürer, which seem to indicate that this was the first printed specimen of the "Gate of Honor" handed as a proof to Dürer.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Baliol Holloway as Richard III

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AT THE New Theater, "Richard III," by William Shakespeare. Producer, Baliol Holloway. The cast:

Richard, Duke of Gloucester.....Baliol Holloway
George, Duke of Clarence.....Norman Partridge
Sir Robert Brackenbury.....Stanley Vine
Lord Hastings.....John Laurie
Lady Anne Nevill.....Madge Compton
Elizabeth, Queen to Edward IV..Doris Paul
Lord Rivers.....Atholl Fleming
Lord Grey.....Hubert Langley
Sir William Catesby.....Alfred Harris
Sir Richard Ratcliff.....John V. Trevor
Duke of Buckingham.....Gerald Lawrence
Lord Stanley.....Henry Vibart
Marquess of Dorset.....Harold Cox
Queen Margaret of Anjou.....Nancy Price
First Murderer.....Hubert Carter
Second Murderer.....William J. Miller
Edward IV, King of England....Alan Napier
Duchess of York.....Mrs. Tom Wise
Sir James Tyrrel.....Denis Elliot-Watson
Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond
Tristan Rawson

Baliol Holloway has long entertained the ambition to put on Shakespearean plays, under his own management, in the West End; and now, at last, he has been able to do so. "Richard III," long a favorite of his, as also of so many other front-rank Shakespearean actors for the last 200 years, was chosen for the opening.

The production, considered as a whole, is exceptionally fine. Richly set and gorgeously dressed, it represents, perhaps, the best compromise that has yet been arrived at between the consciously spectacular, picture-stage productions of the Irving and Tree régimes, and the swifter, curtained, nonstop methods now practiced at the Old Vic. The result would have been more effective still could London have provided Mr. Holloway—as London, it may be hoped, will do one day—with that larger platform-stage upon which the Elizabethans were accustomed to work, and lacking which their drama must always be handicapped by a sense of restricted space.

Mr. Holloway has gathered about him a powerful cast, with, nevertheless, a weak spot in it here and there. Mr. Laurie, an actor of compelling personal charm, gave, as Hastings, a swift, lithe, alert performance that was of much value to the play. Mr. Lawrence, the clarity of whose method made an admirable foil to the rather less "sawing of the air." The most polished work of the evening, among the secondary parts, came from Mr. Napier, whose Edward IV provided, in one short scene, a fine example of cleanly enunciated, well-cadenced Shakespearean elocution. The ladies, with less opportunity, were also less effective than the men; but Miss Madge Compton played up well to her Gloucester in the procession scene; and Miss Nancy Price, occasionally a little too shrill, brought some impressive moments to the feline anathemas of Queen Margaret.

Baliol Holloway's Richard may well go down to posterity as the acknowledged best during the first half of this century. The part might have been written for him; and he makes it his own, from that first striking discovery of the sinister figure squatting at the base of a great column, contemplating serenely his own villainies, to the vividly realistic closing duel with Richmond, upon Bosworth Field. The actor plays the part melodramatically, as its author unquestionably meant it to be played; yet without once forcing his lines, or permitting himself to be "starred" into undue prominence in a single scene. Using not one gesture that is without meaning, and many that are packed with it, cunning as a deviser of illuminating stage business, he exploits to the full, and always legitimately, the underlying ironic humor of his lines; and, in scene after scene, whether speaking or silent, at one moment with forensic power, at another with whispering humbleness, he brings uncannily to life the sleek, smooth, insinuating, impish incarnation of hypocritical villainy that Shakespeare, the Lancastrian, drew. This performance by Mr. Holloway must always remain memorable; and one felt throughout the evening behind the production as a whole, the pervading presence of a mentality that comprehended fully the stage requirements of such a play as "Richard III."

P. A.

Stories of the Painters, by Amy Steedman (London: T. C. and E. C. Jack, Ltd.) offers selected details from the lives of great masters that are easily conveyed to the child and that may help to transfer some sympathy for their works. Amy Steedman finds abundant material for story-telling in the lives of the painters. She discovers the heroics, the morals, the pageantry that go to make good juvenile stories. Very aptly does she handle the fascinating material so that it will stir the imagination of the reader. She also converts it into a stepping-stone toward pictures. Her pen is fluent; her enthusiasm great. She has written about great masters of Italy, Spain, France and Germany. She has illustrated the text with several colored and many more black and white reitei) introduces to North Americans productions.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

The Liège Festival of 1930

By EDWIN EVANS

Liège

IF THESE international festivals served no other purpose—and there is proof that their usefulness has far transcended their original object—they would still constitute a highly convenient barometer recording movements in the musical world of ideas. If the period is one of upheaval, the works of the rebels must inevitably find their way to the next festival, for it is an avowed policy of the International to provide an arena for the challenge of novel or heterodox ideas. If it is a period of quiet concentration, it will show itself in the character of the works submitted by the various sections. In short, one can generally judge from the nature of the programs what is occupying the mind of the creative musician. It may be that one could judge even better if one also saw the rejected works, but since the juries have always shown themselves on the side of the adventurous, this seems unlikely.

That being so, what does this barometer tell us of 1930? Many things of engrossing interest. It tells us that the phase of innovation which opened with Debussy is practically over, that the "primitive" phase of the new dispensation may be regarded as past, and the dawn of its classical phase in sight. The primitive phase is concerned with the fashioning of a new idiom. It is therefore a phase of strenuous inventiveness in the matter of the technical devices from which a new vocabulary is to be evolved. The period 1890-1930 answers that description in the fullest sense. New devices were invented so rapidly that, paradoxically speaking, the new ceased to be novel. Some of these innovations have been fully, some only half exploited. Yet others have scarcely emerged from the experimental stage.

Hauer's Concerto

All this material has to be assimilated, fused, transmuted to take its place in the new vernacular, and the time has come when it is tacitly assumed that there is quite enough of it without further invention. That this is now realized is the lesson of Liège, where not a single composer expressed himself in a language not already established—unless one take that view of J. M. Hauer, the doctrinaire atonalist, whose personally evolved dialect is still enigmatic to the majority. But even with him the invention of new devices has ceased and he is exploiting those which he first laid before the musical public several years ago. He was represented by a violin concerto written in accordance with the theories he has so carefully expounded, and this was the only work couched in an idiom which still shows no signs of rapid assimilation. All else, all the many inventions of recent years, seem to be passing into the vernacular, and there are no new ones in sight.

The Liège festival also shows that the acutely contrapuntal phase which set in a few years ago is at cross purposes with recent instrumental tendencies. After a period of intensified instrumental virtuosity during which the brilliance of the scoring distracted attention from the musical contents and sometimes masked the absence of thought, there was a kind of puritan reaction in favor of plain living and high thinking. The music was to speak for itself, plainly, without the adventitious aid of brilliant, showy sonorities.

Three Czechs

Meanwhile counterpoint was gaining ground. But except when the parts are imitative, the human ear rarely apprehends more than three of them at a time without some such aid as that of a violent contrast of timbre. The effect of this puritan reaction is that much of the counterpoint becomes difficult of apprehension because the parts are not sufficiently differentiated. This applies both to chamber music and to the orchestra. Karel Hába (brother of the quarter-tone composer, Alois Hába) contributed an excellent Septet for violin, clarinet, viola, horn, cello, bassoon and piano, but despite the variety of timbres at his disposal he used the possible combinations so soberly that the parts did not stand out well.

His fellow countryman, K. B. Jirák, was much easier to follow in his wind quintet, because he made a better use of instrumental contrast. A symphonic Allegro entitled "Start" by yet another Czech, Pavel Borkovec, was plainly a piece of thoroughly competent polyphony. One can easily imagine how it impressed the jury on paper, but the combinations which looked so neat and clever in the score became so confused in performance that the ear, after an initial effort, gave up the task of unraveling them. It is evident that if composers are to write contrapuntally they will have to sacrifice some of their puritanism and revert to orchestral virtuosity for the purpose of making one part stand out clearly from another.

A third lesson of the Liège Festival is that the cleavage between the central European aesthetic and that of the nations lying beyond its orbit is once more widening, after having narrowed considerably during the first years after the war, when Germany was occupied in "catching up" with the moderns of France and Russia. Today there is a clear division. "Linear" counterpoint, atonality, the Schönberg innovations, forming together a style of writing which to other ears seems arid, "high-brow" and sometimes pedantic, appear rarely beyond the confines of central Europe. Musicians hailing from that traditional home of music are so convinced that theirs is the way of salvation that they are beginning once more to adopt an attitude of supercilious tolerance to all else.

It is a great pity, for it constitutes an impediment to the free exchange of ideas. We all of us have much to learn from the intellectual concentration and the sound craftsmanship of modern German music, but it will have the opposite effect if we are made to feel that unless we do so we are "back numbers." After all, the benefits of exchange are mutual.

The Salzburg Festival

By PAUL BECHERT

Salzburg

HEARING and seeing the 1930 Festival at Salzburg was an experience to corroborate the critic's reflections on the preceding Bayreuth one. I, for one, do not hesitate to give the preference to Salzburg in virtually every respect. Today, when Wagner's operas are splendidly produced in numberless theaters, the promoters of the Bayreuth Festival are facing an admittedly difficult competition with the permanent opera houses. The latter command a stock company of artists, whereas Bayreuth must "improvise" its ensemble for every festival. The Salzburg Festivals present an easier task. The entire company of the Vienna Opera is available. In its repertoire, furthermore, Bayreuth is, of course, exclusively limited to Richard Wagner's operas. Salzburg's program is wider in scope, as to both the choice of works performed and the artists for them.

This year's festival, the tenth since the inauguration of annual Salzburg festivals, surpassed all its predecessors in this respect. Mozart, Salzburg's own master, was represented with "Don Juan" and "The Marriage of Figaro"; Beethoven, with "Fidelio"; Gluck, with "Iphigénie in Aulis"; Richard Strauss, with "Der Rosenkavalier," and Italian buffo opera, epitomized by Donizetti, with "Don Pasquale." Eight symphonic concerts by the Vienna Philharmonic represented the music of Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, Brahms, Richard Strauss, Gustav Mahler, Bruckner, Johann Strauss, and of the French masters, both classic and modern. The conductors of operas and concerts were Clemens Krauss, Bruno Walter, Franz Schalk, Hans Knappertsbusch; the stage directors for the operatic performances Dr. Lothar Wallerstein, Dr. Martin Zickel and Marie Gutheil-Schoder.

Add to this a series of open-air Mozart serenades under Bernhard Paumgartner's baton, and the dramatic portion of the festival, directed and staged by Max Reinhardt, and you have a wealth of interesting offerings and a variety of big names and personalities such as no other European Festival is able to rival. Thus both the numerous public of the festival and the promoters of it had reason to be satisfied.

"Don Juan" and "Fidelio"

The performers for "Don Juan," "Fidelio" and "Der Rosenkavalier" were much the same as those who have been justly admired at the preceding Salzburg festivals. "Don Juan" was again under Franz Schalk's baton and in the none too happy scenic setting originally devised for the Salzburg Festival Theater and its rather limited technical resources, which will probably for some time to come provide a perplexing problem for the stage designer and stage director here. Karl Hammes as Don Juan showed tremendous improvement over last year's offering. Richard Mayr as Leporello was again un-Italian in acting and singing, but he had all the broad humor and strong personality which make his Baron Ochs in "Rosenkavalier" a delight to eye and ear. Koloman Pataky managed as best any artist can with Don Ottavio, the pale and unmanly tenor lover of Donna Anna. In the latter rôle, Maria Nemeth again displayed her admirable top register. Luise Helletsgruber, as Elvira, was more satisfactory vocally than in her acting, which yet lacks conviction. Lotte Schöne, for many years the "singing ingénue" of the Vienna Opera, rejoined the company as a guest in the rôle of Zerlina, bringing back with her a voice of more color but of less sweetness than we knew before.

"Fidelio" also was heard in almost entirely the accustomed cast, with Schalk conducting this, one of his happiest scores. Lotte Lehmann was again the commanding stage figure; her Lenora is one of the most poetic and touching impersonations of the German operatic stage. In "Rosenkavalier" Mme. Lehmann alternated in her famous rôle of the Princess with Viorica Ursuleac. Margit Angerer was new to Salzburg as Octavia and did well in the part, as this somewhat overrated singer always does when she is allowed to lean on a great predecessor (in this case, Marie Gutheil-Schoder).

"Don Pasquale" in German

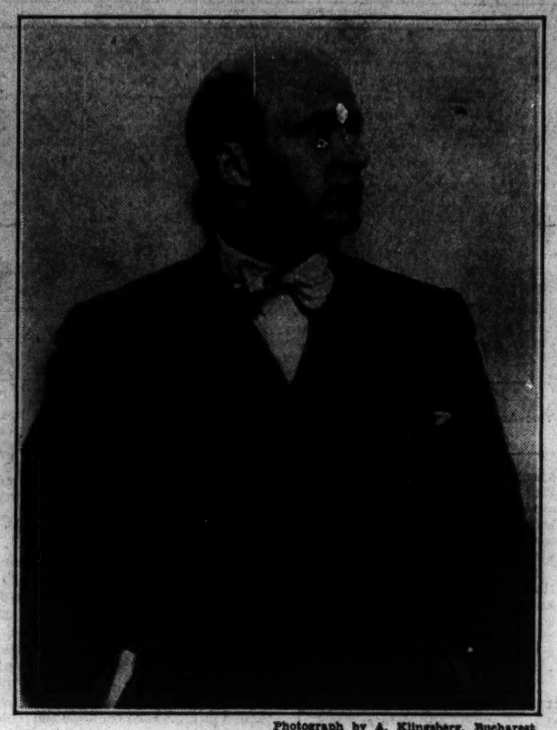
"Don Pasquale," conducted by Walter, was done in German, by German singers. That involves critical allowances for the performers handicapped by an idiom all too heavy for the Italian buffo style. The "brio" of the performance was provided by Walter and his excellent orchestra. Maria Ivogün was charming in her sprightly acting and brilliant coloratura. Hammes as Dr. Malatesta came near Italian style, and Karl Hauss, as the tenor, fell far short of it. So did Mayr, whose personality and voice are "German," or rather Austrian, in the best sense. As Don Pasquale he was, again, not an Italian basso buffo, but a great actor with humor and humanity.

Two operas were restaged and restudied for the festival: Gluck's "Iphigénie in Aulis," and Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro." In Gluck's work, it was attempted (and all too successfully) to reconstruct the beautiful production which Mahler gave of this opera at Vienna, 25 years ago. Roller, the then stage designer, furnished the settings and costumes; Bruno Walter, Mahler's one genuine disciple (alleged Mahler disciples are today as numerous in Germany as "Lisst pupils" in America) conducted; and Marie Gutheil-Schoder, Mahler's singer for the title rôle, was the stage director.

This experiment of "reconstruction" proved a fundamental error. Mahler's production, new and indeed revolutionary as it was in its day, is out of place in a time when stage management, building on Mahler's own ideas, has advanced far beyond him. And indeed the question whether Mahler, could he stage this work today, would not approach it from an entirely new angle, can safely be answered in the affirmative.

Notwithstanding such well-grounded reservations, the Salzburg production must be pronounced excellent in its way. Marie Gutheil's stage direction had the beauty and distinction of ancient Greek reliefs, and Walter conducted the opera (in Wagner's arrangement) with classic serenity. Emil Schipper made a compelling Agamemnon. Margit Angerer's Iphigénie was good if not interesting, and Louise Willer's Klytemnästra noble though lacking in dramatic power. Kalenberg as Achilles was handicapped, but even in his best voice could not be a convincing Gluck singer. The choreography was beautifully devised by Grete Wiesenthal, but poorly executed by the dancers.

"The Marriage of Figaro," previously performed at Salzburg in an old and by now well-worn production, was this year completely restaged and partly recast, and in this new setting proved one of the delights of the festival. Clemens Krauss conducted the opera for the first time with the orchestra and singers of the Vienna Opera and if he is not, perhaps, the musician of tragic accents, he is almost without a rival in the transparency of his Mozart readings. Hammes made a sprightly Figaro, Hans Hermann Nissen a noble Count Almaviva, Adele Eisinger (a Viennese singer from the Berlin Opera) a diminutive and boyish Cherubino. Adele Kern was more finished and distinguished than before as Susanna, and Viorica Ursuleac sang well, if she proved a rather cold Countess Rosina. Marvelous was the singing and acting in all the minor rôles—clearly the result of Dr. Wallerstein's work as stage director.



Photograph by A. Klingsberg, Bucharest

ERICH KLEIBER

Enter Mr. Kleiber

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

ERICH KLEIBER, visiting conductor of the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, stands firm in his championship of Richard Strauss, and plans to revive, at one of his concerts of the next few weeks, the massive work of Strauss that describes the scenery of the Alps—"orchestral program," he calls it. He speaks of the tone-poem, "Zarathustra," as one of Strauss's best efforts. In the course of his rather brief stay, Mr. Kleiber will offer certain pieces, old and new, that are unfamiliar to the New York public, including a concerto grosso by Stölzel, contemporary of Bach, and fragments from the opera of Alban Berg, "Wozzek," which he brought out in Germany a few seasons ago.

Mr. Kleiber is said to be lending a hand in Philharmonic-Symphony conducting upon request of Arturo Toscanini. At the close of his term of service here, he returns to Berlin, to resume his regular labors, particularly to take musical charge of the production, in December, of an opera of the modern school, "Foreign Shores," by Rathaus. W. P. T.

The Cinema in Portugal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LISBON—American films have always been in an overwhelming majority in Portugal, but a change is noticeable since the introduction into them of dialogue and song in what is in Portugal an almost unknown tongue. Resentment is expressed at the innovation, and the bored audiences, after the hostile demonstrations of the first nights, have deserted the cinemas for the revues and variety performances, which are making the most of an unexpected revival of popularity. One picture house has returned to the silent films and a good orchestra, and is nightly producing old favorites.

Cinema impresarios who have made the change to talking films at high cost are in despair. Press critics protest against the absurdity of the production here of films in a language nobody understands.

Popular favor has veered toward French productions, as the French language is generally understood; and the St. Louis Cinema of Lisbon has just achieved success with the production of a Parisian film. It is believed that other houses will follow this example, and it is expected that when the winter season opens French and Spanish producers' names will be featured.

A Portuguese group has also been formed with a view to production of talkies in the Portuguese language, to be shown here, in Brazil and in Spanish South America. But this scheme, although well patronised, is still in its infancy.

'Nina Rosa'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Shuberts are offering at the Imperial Theater "Nina Rosa," a musical play in two acts and eight scenes by Otto Harbach, lyrics by Irving Caesar and music by Sigmund Romberg. The production is of special interest because it brings Armida to the Manhattan stage from motion pictures, and gives New York a taste of the dramatic singing ability of Leonard Ceeley, who has sung in opera in England and on the Continent.

Mr. Ceeley appears as a fire-eating gaucho, Pablo, who is trying to get a valuable gold mine away from American interests in Peru. Mr. Ceeley's training shows all through a long and trying performance which he carries through with ease, dramatically and musically.

Armida proves as blithely engaging on the stage as she was in the John Barrymore film, "General Crack." She does intricate Spanish dances with sparkling skill, and carries off her acting scenes with a kittenish glint of fun. Ethelind Terry sings well in the title rôle but her acting style is too often artificial. Guy Robertson, always at home in a romantic singing rôle, carries of the part of the young American engineer with dash.

Jack Sheehan is one of those rare comedians in musical plays that can entertain the whole audience. Cortez and Peggy do several Spanish dances with a fire and certainty that justify the suspension of the action at several points for the introduction of their turn. The words of the songs are wittier than the run of musical play lyrics, and they carry well on the tuneful measures so ingeniously orchestrated by Mr. Romberg. There is a large male chorus, and whole entertainment is so dressed as to be one of the best of the Shubert spectacles.

'Servant of Two Masters'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MUNICH—Max Reinhardt's Salzburg production of Goldoni's "The Servant of Two Masters" has paid a short visit to Munich. Two performances of the play were given in the Münchener Schauspielhaus by the same cast and with the same stage decorations as in Salzburg.

This is refreshingly naïve buffoonery. Reinhardt has given us a graceful rococo print in which the subject depicted is of no importance, but the details are fascinating.

Gustave Frohman

Having been in retirement for more than a decade before his passing recently, Gustave Frohman was little known to the new theatrical generation on Broadway. But for many years from 1890 onward he was a well-known personage in the theatrical profession as a manager of touring attractions. He was long associated with his brothers, Charles and Daniel, in management, and was even generally credited with assisting them in starting their enterprises, which eventually exceeded his in scope. Gustave Frohman was always the center of any gathering because of his fund of anecdotes about his adventures on the road, and everywhere he was liked for his geniality.

Mr. Goldman and the Radio

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

BETTER politician, by one or two signs, than musician, is Edwin Franko Goldman, who gives out word that possibly the Goldman Band will be heard through the season to come on the radio. Why, now, does not Mr. Goldman, indicating his plans, announce that the organization he directs will, with certainty, be regularly presented in the radio schedules of next winter.

Well, I call him a better politician than musician, because when he got into politics a few years ago, he told plainly what he intended to accomplish, and he accomplished it; quite different from the present moment, when in the rôle of musician, he speaks of an exploit he may perform and offers but slight assurance that he will perform it.

Look at what he did when some city officials presumed to meddle with the concerts he was giving on the Mall, in Central Park, laying claim to them as, allegedly, the Mayor's. The way he secured the support of the press in his fight for a free baton was something that I for one cannot forget. The whole town seemed to rally to his side, so had the playing of his band on summer evenings in the stand or pavilion known as the Shell pleased everyone. Or could it be that all this partisanship had another meaning, and did the articles in the newspapers and the talk in the street in favor of the Goldman cause merely signify that the people were tired of the municipal administration then existing and wanted a new man put at the head?

Well, these matters are pretty deep for me; but Mr. Goldman had a war on his hands for a while, and he won a memorable victory over those who vexed him into battle. They awaited him in the terrifying paint and feathers of Tammany chiefs, and with what weapons I know not. He, dreading nought, advanced; and, shake of a stick, once, twice, thrice, he put them to rout.

A Question of Name

In today's case, he stands in conflict with no actual person, as far as I am aware. Nor do I see how any encounter could take place, man against man, as there could when a former Mayor of New York issued challenge. And yet Mr. Goldman finds himself at odds, I fancy, in a sort of way with the radio as an institution. Only so can I understand a notice sent out from his publicity department, which hesitatingly runs: "It is possible that they (the players of the Goldman Band) will be heard over the radio during the coming winter." For shall we suppose that there is the least chance of Mr. Goldman's players being out of the radio, and altogether off the air, in the months intervening between their concerts in Central Park and on the campus of New York University? Hardly; and Mr. Goldman, moreover, all the while leading them.

Question of name. Those artists, under the guidance of their conductor, will devote regular time, we may be sure, to the entertainment of radio listeners, but under what trade-designation, we might have to make particular, and perhaps impertinent, inquiry to ascertain. And the program, more or less dictated by the purchases of the players' services, without doubt; and even the style of presentation, somewhat regulated by commercial expediency and standardisation, undeniably.

For my own part, I have confidence in the ability of Mr. Goldman to surmount whatever obstacle hinders him. He will bring out the band in its own unsurpassed character as an artistic body, rules of radio procedure be what they may. If Goldman the musician cannot conquer, nor Goldman the politician, then Goldman the next best thing will. At any instant, that "it is possible" of his bulletin may change to "it has been decided."

Alexander Gretchaninoff

Somebody coming.
From his gait, French.
His trim of beard, Russian.
It's Alexander Gretchaninoff, from Paris, and formerly from Moscow.

Mr. Gretchaninoff remains the same person, if I mistake not, that he was before revolutionary conditions began altering governments and overturning art; the same cheerful man and the same serene composer. As he lived in his native country, so he lives away from it; and as he wrote in Russia, so he writes in France and America. He strikes me as an example of a musician who once and for all found his bearings at the outset of his career, and has never, through any storm and stress, lost them.

He is the kind of European composer who can with success, and I presume with a fair measure of profit, visit America and do things here. Specifically, he can teach; and I am wondering what the result of his labors will be in the decade or two ahead. When I think of how Ernest Bloch, arriving from Switzerland somewhat less than 15 years ago, has influenced American composing, I cannot help speculating upon the consequences of the instruction of Mr. Gretchaninoff. What Bloch did, was to wake up American young men and women and make them realize that they could express themselves in tone, if they wished, and could turn out practicable scores that orchestras and other groups would produce in public. Bloch set them as a model a rather harsh and heavy style; but that scarcely matters. He caused American composers to bestir themselves. Gretchaninoff, I can easily believe, will help improve the situation. He will perhaps assist in calling charm and sentiment, which have been rather muted, into voice.

A Ravel Festival

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

THE little city of Ciboure prides itself on being the birthplace of Maurice Ravel. Ravel's natal town recognizes the worth of its famous child. It has just fêted the composer of "Daphnis" in the most noble and delicate way.

Celebrations, at once familiar and solemn, have turned all that part of the Côte d'Argent into merry-making. A commemorative plate has been placed on the natal house of the musician, 12 "Quai Maurice-Ravel." The town was decked with flags. Banners swayed by the wind cried on every thoroughfare, "Homage to Maurice Ravel." One understands Maurice Ravel better when one sees him in the company of his compatriots, clean-shaven, with quick gestures and brisk walk.

At Biarritz, in the Hotel du Palais, a concert was given with the assistance of Ravel and virtuosos of high standing. This recital, which might have been brilliant and banal, was an artistic feast. Madeleine Grey interpreted the admirable "Chansons Madecasses," the flute part of which was played by Philippe Gaubert—with a really superior mastery. She used all the resources of her splendid voice with a variety of inflexions and timbres and a musical intelligence that won her a dazzling triumph. She added to the program the "Air de Conception" from "l'Heure Espagnole" and a page from "L'Enfant et les Sortilèges." And it was wonderful to see on the expressive countenance of the singer and in the always just and striking accents the achievement of the synthesis of these two rôles. Madeleine Grey is naturally gifted for the lyric theater. She shows this, and in the best way, in the most intimate of platform concerts. What are they waiting for to confide theater rôles to her, or to write new ones for her?

Then came Robert Casadésus with his prodigious technique and magisterial authority. Ovations greeted his clear, balanced interpretation of the "Jeux d'Eaux" and of two fragments from the "Tombeau de Couperin."

To the music of "Alborada del gracioso" and the "Rigaudon" of the "Tombeau de Couperin," Lucienne Lambelle danced two choreographic compositions of extreme difficulty, which allowed one to admire the certainty of her technique and the fire of her courageous style. The most lively success greeted these bold transpositions of two picturesque pages which the dance illumines and illustrates in the happiest fashion.

Finally, Jacques Thibaud interpreted with the composer the Sonata for violin and piano, a work which I cannot succeed in savoring as fully as I had hoped. I know that Ravel—who, in the praiseworthy desire not to rest on his laurels, holds his old works too cheap—attaches great importance to this work, which he considers one of his most significant achievements. But, in spite of all, I do not understand the too intentionally "bare" side of this writing, deliberately dried up by a master of fairy lore. But I pitied Thibaud when I saw him, in the "Blues," abandoning his magical bow to break the strings in the ferocious tearing strokes required by the composer. But that did not prevent us from applauding him after the dazzling finale, which he carried off like a conjuring trick.

Stage and Film Notes

"Alison's House," a play by Susan Glaspell based on the character of the poet, Emily Dickinson, is to be presented this season by Eva Le Gallienne at the Civic Repertory Theater in New York City.

Maurice Colbourne, English actor is to make a lecture tour in advance of the Theater Guild performances to subscription groups in various cities of the United States.

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Home Building Equipment Gardening

Artificial Contours Lend Interest and Variety

By EDNA WALLING
Landscape Designer

THE subject of levels in one of the most fascinating in garden design. In a previous article on this page I have suggested a way to form undulations by using surplus material that is often carted away. These methods are usually employed on flat ground, but ground that has only a slight gradient will also need to be engineered in such a way as to emphasize this difference in levels.

If the design provides for a formal garden covering the whole area without a break where steps could be introduced, nothing is more discordant than a fall that is at all visible, and so if there be a gradient of more than one in 20, it is wise to level the ground by halving—that is taking a mean level, approximately in the center, and, after stripping off the topsoil, removing the subsoil from the higher portion to the lower. The topsoil is replaced when this leveling is completed. When pools are in the scheme it is well to remember this and if possible dispose of the excavated subsoil during leveling operations. If this is used to spread over the lower portion, the high ground would not be taken down so deeply as when no additional filling is to be disposed of.

If funds are not ample enough to carry out these details with the thoroughness that is essential, it is better to abandon the formal design and treat the ground in natural slopes. However, to treat such slopes in such a way that if a line were stretched from one boundary to another one opposite, it would be found that a "perfect" and unbroken grade had been created, the worst possible thing to do when once you have adopted informal ideas.

The whole secret of success in a landscape scheme is variety, commencing with the surface of the ground which will be a series of concave and convex lines, so softly mingling, and so gentle in proportion that the finished work will appear to be a perfectly natural surface.

An expedient that helps to gain seclusion or to hide unsightly objects more quickly and which adds to the interest of the garden too is a much-desired objective. There are times when the ground falls sharply from the house to the road level. Sometimes the ground at the edge of the public footpath has been cut away, making a retaining wall imperative. At others, it falls directly to the footpath level. To both cases a great improvement is made by raising the ground two or three feet so that a plain surface for at least six or eight feet back from the road can be managed. In the first case this would mean a slightly higher wall, and in the second case a wall where there had previously been no need for one.

Apart from the improvement these walls make, the fact that they raise the hedge or plantation considerably, hastens the possession of some seclusion.

Save the Top Soil

This same idea can be most attractively carried out even when the ground between the house and the road is a plain surface, providing sufficient filling can be obtained to raise the ground level from 18 inches to two feet. This new level should be maintained for at least four feet back from the wall that will retain it; then it should meet the normal surface with a gentle sweep. Before operations commence, all the top soil over the area to be raised must be put aside, and replaced when the ground is within one foot of the finished level. It is not necessary to go to the expense of good soil for this filling, providing at least a foot of the top soil has been saved to cover the filling when finished.

Changes of level within the grounds will nearly always make the garden areas more interesting and intimate. The ground that is on a diagonal incline presents problems that will greatly exercise the imagination of the designer, and incidentally often result in the most picturesque effect. I have found that a semicircular retaining wall will frequently help one to make level spaces on these pieces of ground that slope to one corner. When it is possible to direct the scheme to the lowest point, that is to make the axis on the highest and the lowest points, it will probably prove the best way to make the very most of the ground.

Somctimes No Choice

In leveling ground it must be understood that there are times when the practice of achieving this by building up the lower portion with the material from the higher does not always present a good effect, and it is better to go to the extra trouble and expense and remove sufficient subsoil to make the level with little or no building up at the lower end. There are even positions where one has no choice in the matter, as, for instance, when the road level is higher than the ground floor line of the house. It will be obvious that to throw the ground level slightly away from the foundations before it undulates or is terraced up to the roal level many loads of subsoil may have to be removed.

I was called in, a little while ago, to design the garden on a small piece of ground with a very steep fall to one corner of the boundary at the rear of the house. Instead of taking advantage of this ground form, the architect commenced leveling the ground up with loads upon loads of clay, and left us with a prospect of masses of this heart-breaking stuff piled upon a surface with a natural declivity that suggested a little garden stairway down to a cool pool, on the edge of a little lawn set into the side of the hill. That the house does not conform to the site is a mistake that could have been remedied and concealed by the garden construction; but think of the irony of having to accept and work with levels produced by the shortsighted introduction of filling, by which the ground has now become commonplace!

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Trellis Work Has Many Uses

TREILLAGE or trellis work is both useful and ornamental for house and garden. "Treillage" is the French name for trellis. In both France and England trellises have been largely used to support wall fruit. This means that gardeners had a special art of training such fruit trees as pears, peaches and apples against a sheltered wall somewhat in the way of a grape vine.

In American gardens the trellis may support a grapevine, too, but it is more often a graceful ornamental arch to support roses, wistaria, honeysuckle, jasmine and other flowering vines. A trellis, however, can be very useful here, too, against a flat wall of stucco to train ivy or other greenery that finds difficulty in clinging. Some very artistic trellises are those fan-shaped ones used against the walls of sun-rooms or patios. The small area of soil left in a cement or tiled floor leaves just room enough to insert a trellis of this shape. Sometimes, though, treillage is used entirely over the wall to give a garden effect.

Usually the trellis is painted white, dark green or in a color to match the house. Long before vines have become started, treillage of various designs contributes privacy. A small side porch or balcony close to neighbors can be very effectively screened ready for vines. Enough light and sunshine are retained to make the porch pleasant, and quick growing climbers like morning-glories and sweet peas can be used on the trellis until the more permanent ones grow. In time, Cherokee, Dorothy or Rambler roses are delightful.

There is such a variety of pattern possible in treillage that a trellis of some sort is adaptable to almost every space. Diamond, square and oblong lattices are all popular, and even combined in one frame. The width of the lathes may vary, although a width from one to three inches is seen. The close patterned trellis of course gives the most privacy, and is excellent in two or more family homes, where porches, gardens and backstairs need to be attractively divided. Trellises of various designs come ready-made to paint and install, or they can be built in individual designs by the handy man, also the ingenious woman gardener.

Garden Houses

Entire summer or tea houses are easily built of treillage. Walls the height of a fence may inclose seats and a table with posts just connecting to the roof, or the treillage may run clear to the roof, also of open lattice work. As a summer house makes a charming objective at the end of a garden walk, it is worth building, and serves the double purpose of furnishing a secluded nook to enjoy a garden, and furnishing a support to favorite vines.

An archway of treillage curved over a central garden walk is attractive, especially if a seat is built on each side of the walk under the arch. This is really an abbreviated form of the old-fashioned grape arbor. Arched gateways opening from hedges are are always lovely because they contrast with the green of the hedge.

All treillage shows up to the best decorative advantage when contrasted. Thus a white painted trellis is effect where there is plenty of green lawn. Summer houses, seats and bowers all contrast picturesquely against evergreen or privet hedges, tall cypresses or poplars. This was an art that Italian as well as English gardeners understood.

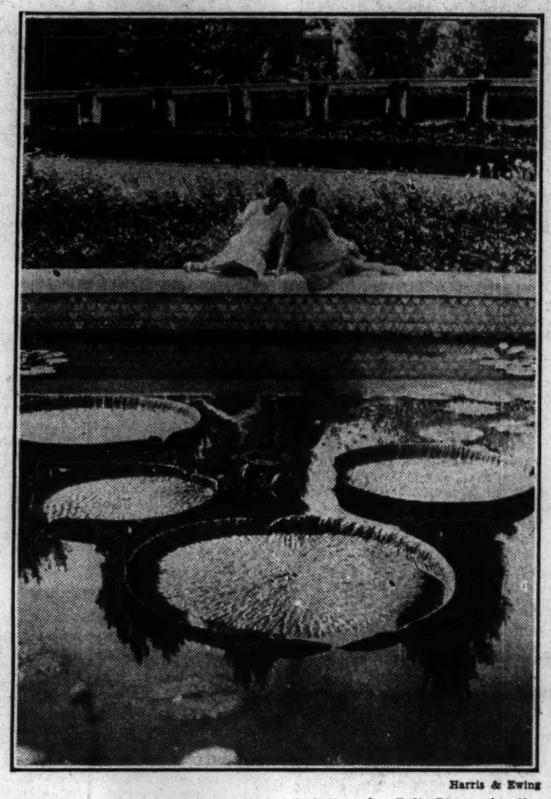
Inexpensive Form of Fence

The fence made of treillage deserves special mention as it is an inexpensive, yet pretty substitute for a more substantial fence. Where a home is located on a corner lot, this type of fence may enclose the backyard from the side street. It offers support to screening shrubs, as well as vines. To screen a service yard from the back lawn, a trellis fence is attractive.

A trellis over a doorway always has a quaint charm—even before scarlet roses bloom. And it does provide some shelter from sun or rain.

Even on a roof garden for the city apartment or for a penthouse, the trellis is useful and ornamental. Built against a windy parapet it shelters both plants and people from too much wind. It is useful, in fact, in any garden as a weather shield.

But the great value of treillage is that it is an integral part of house and garden, for it serves to blend them with a subtle charm. In other words, the adaptability of the trellis is that it seems to "belong."



Harris & Ewing

The Victoria Regia, Largest of Pond Lilies, In Full Bloom in the Aztec Garden of the Pan-American Union Building in Washington.

A Few Peony Pointers

DESPITE the fact that the peony will stand up under more abuse than almost any other garden plant and still give a fairly good account of itself, correct planting must be taken into consideration if flowers are to be expected. Correct planting means, first of all, placing the roots at the proper depth and this, under general conditions, means about two inches deep. Of the various reasons named as causes for non-blooming of peonies, planting at too great a depth is probably the most fruitful. Different soil conditions may call for slightly different treatment but it is rarely advisable to have the crown of the plant over three inches under the soil surface and two inches is undoubtedly better. Two inches deep means two inches of soil over the crown of the plant and not two inches from the surface to the roots proper.

Few hardy garden subjects can adapt themselves to a wider range of soil conditions than can the peony. Notwithstanding this fact, the gardener can do a lot to make the plant happy and a happy plant means more and larger flowers. The bugaboo of fresh animal manures and healthy peony plants being incompatible has been the cause of many a peony's actually starving. It may be poor practice to allow fresh manure to come in contact with the root but experience teaches that nothing but good comes from mulching each plant with a forkful or two of any strawy manure. Winter and early spring rains will carry much needed plant food down to the roots and the residue, except the coarsest part, may be spaded into the surrounding surface to add further fertility. Good results cannot be had from peonies unless the plants are given a fertile soil. In case animal manures are not obtainable, bone meal makes a good and safe diet for peonies. It is safe because the inexperienced gardener can use it without the risk of ruining the plants by giving an overdose. A good rule in using this fertilizer is to scatter a handful or two around each plant at intervals of ten days to two weeks throughout the active growing season. Nitrate of soda may be used to advantage at the rate of one-fourth pound per square rod of surface applied soon after the flower-buds start to form. A similar application made after the buds are well developed will help to produce flowers of large size. A word of caution on the use of such a stimulating food as nitrate of soda should be issued. Do not think that doubling the above dose will give doubly good results, for an overdose will cause a highly succulent growth resulting in lack of substance and poor keeping quality of flowers.

Speaking for north temperate zone conditions. This is probably the best time to plant peonies. Root development has stopped for the time being, but will be resumed with the coming of fall rains. If this period can be struck and good growing conditions are maintained after dividing and transplanting the roots, not a single season of bloom will be missed. Be not dismayed, though, if the work cannot be done at the exact moment, for planting may be done any time during the fall even though one season of flowers be sacrificed.

Miniature Farm for City Worker

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Chicago

A MINIATURE farm, built especially for the city man, has been constructed northwest of Chicago. Here without actually being a dirt farmer, the urban worker may enjoy all his out-of-door hobbies. The two-acre plot includes a modern house with a garage-barn combination which shelters the riding horse at one end and the automobile at the other.

Down beyond the vegetable garden stretches a meadow where the horse may roam during the rider's office hours. A bridle path, winding in and out among the gardens and edging the tiny farm, gives the owner a riding course without his having to leave his own domain.

This home in the country for the city man was built for the purpose of showing that it is practical for a city man of moderate means to have a comfortable if unpretentious country home.

Bulb-Planting Time

WITH autumn we think of putting in spring-flowering bulbs. For climate similar to that of the latitude of Connecticut, October is the best month in which to plant these bulbs. It is a good thing, of course, to put in a few each year, for then, no matter how few are planted, if the custom is continued, the garden will eventually have a gay spring display.

Most gardens have too few spring-flowering bulbs, or have them so scattered that they are not effective. In most cases tulips need renewing every third year. Of course, many tulip bulbs persist for a longer time, but one cannot put much dependence upon them after the third season. Crocuses, too, especially if grown in grass, will require occasional additions to keep their ranks complete. Daffodils and the narcissus will persist and increase for years under favorable conditions, but one can never have enough of these flowers that seem so truly a symbol of spring.

Bulbs will often bloom, at least the first year after they are put in, if carelessly planted. But their bloom will be more beautiful and lasting if some consideration is given to the site upon which they are to grow. The earth should be fertile and well cultivated. This last operation enables the roots to reach far for their food, and thus to prepare themselves for their second year. Many gardeners fail to plant bulbs deeply enough, with the result that some, at least, are thrown from the soil during the thaws of winter. Crocuses suffer more than most from too shallow planting, especially when grown in borders.

When ordering bulbs one likes to include a few of the newer sorts, and likewise others that, while not new, are unknown in his garden. The Incomparabilis, Barrii, and Leedsii types of narcissus are too seldom seen, though they possess an airy grace unsurpassed by the fuller types commonly called daffodils. Too, these three types seem to thrive under more adverse conditions, whereas the daffodils often sulk and are chary with their blooms when conditions are not quite to their liking. Mrs. Langtry, a Leedsii, bears a profusion of flowers of a shading of cream white and palest yellow. Barrii Conspicuus is a yellow narcissus, long in stem, free flowering, and with scarlet edging on its cup. The true jonquil (narcissus jonquilla) is not used as much as it deserves to be. Its yellow flowers, though small, are borne two or three to a stem, and have a delicious fragrance. Among the newer daffodils is February Gold, a variety with extremely reflexed petals. Casimir Perrier is an effective daffodil of pale yellow.

Each year brings forth a host of new tulips. A new Breeder called Sun Dance bears large, bowl-shaped flowers of an unusual copper-orange color. La Tosca, which was labeled an Ideal Tulip at last year's New York Flower Show, is large, and of pure white faintly suffused toward the center with palest yellow. Mary Eaton, a Darwin, bears long petaled blooms of yellow, and is especially charming when the petals are turned back with age. The cottage tulip Argo is one of the brightest of all, its color scheme being yellow tinged with orange. Marvel, also a cottage, is of an unusual combination of pink with pale yellow. The species tulip Clusiana should prove a welcome addition to any garden. The flower has long, pointed petals of white, gayly striped with carmine on the exterior. Clusiana blooms early, and is most effective when planted in informal groups or colonies. It is suitable for the rock garden or well-drained border. This wild tulip must never be planted in regiments, a fate which commonly befalls the more staid horticultural varieties of tulips.

R. S. M.

For Rockeries

Rooted in soil pockets between rocks and spreading in mats covered with bright flowers phlox diffusa of the Pacific coast is a most delightful subject for rockery culture. This flower is the western counterpart of the eastern phlox subulata, commonly called moss pink, and indeed, if the Pacific coast had been settled first, this phlox would undoubtedly have filled the place now occupied by the eastern plant.

The western species is regarded by some as superior to its eastern counterpart in that it makes a neater appearance in the rockery and has a longer season of bloom. Subulata is usually through for the season when the spring burst of bloom is over, but in the moist climate of the Pacific northwest diffusa blooms off and on through the summer.

This delightful dwarf phlox is a native of the Cascade Mountains of Washington, Oregon and British Columbia and the Sierras of California where it occurs in nature's own rockeries at high elevations. This neglected flower in recent years has been rescued from obscurity and its fine colors and general adaptation to rockery culture demonstrated. In its color range are included lavender, lilac, pink, rose purple and white.

The English Garden in October

By GEORGE H. COPLEY

LET us consider a few of the subjects that lend themselves to spring bedding. There are wallflowers, forget-me-nots, double daisies, polyanthuses, arabis, and aubretias. All these can be relied upon to succeed in any part of England. The wallflower is really the predominant member of this group, and I should like to point out how beautiful a border looks when it is furnished exclusively with it. The varieties Cloth of Gold (yellow) and Vulcan (dark red) go very well together. An equal number of rows of each variety should be planted, Cloth of Gold being always at the back. When this arrangement is adopted the dark petals of Vulcan are clearly shown upon the light petals of Cloth of Gold. I find a difficulty in describing the exquisite effect which is produced in a bed by a mixture of the wallflower Eastern Queen and forget-me-nots. The lemon-colored petals of the wallflower and the sky-blue petals of the forget-me-not seem as though they were made for each other. The wallflowers should, of course, be planted sparsely, so that the dwarfer forget-me-nots may be clearly seen.

The double daisy, or bachelor's button, is an old-fashioned flower which is greatly beloved. It makes the best impression when planted in beds and in separate colors. Of these there are three, namely, white, pink and red. I would ask for nothing prettier than a group of flower beds planted exclusively with these double daisies. The red should be at the outside, followed by the pink, with the white at the center.

Aubretia and Polyanthus

The aubretia, which bears a blue flower, and the arabis, which bears a white flower, both have a similar habit of growth and a flower which shows no differences except in color. They can be associated with great advantage. I like to see them worked in circles or half circles in the same bed. Then they look like a beautiful Persian carpet.

Lovers of spring flowers are much indebted to Miss Gertrude Jekyll for her splendid work among the polyanthus. At her lovely garden in Munstead Wood, Surrey, she has evolved a race of this flower which almost every gardener in England grows. The principal colors are white, cream, and yellow, and they are borne with bewildering profusion. A bed or two of this Munstead strain should be included in the spring bedding scheme. Those who like more garish shades, and they are the best if the garden is shaded, might well leave room for a bed of the Gold-laced Polyanthus, which reminds one of the fancy waistcoats of Victorian times.

In the Herbaceous Border

The herbaceous border in the English garden is recognized as the producer of flowers at all times when it is possible to have flowers out-of-doors. There is no need to have a dull moment in the herbaceous border from early spring until late autumn if transplanting is faithfully carried out every third year. This is necessary in order to preserve the constitutional strength of the plants.

When the work is being done the border should be dug to the depth of two feet and farmyard manure should be added at the rate of 100 pounds per 10 square yards. In transplanting it will be necessary to reduce the size of some of the roots, which soon become unwieldy. In doing this work only the outer portions should be retained. These being younger are possessed of a greater amount of vitality. The work should be undertaken as near to the middle of the month as possible, when the growth of the current season will have died down. As soon as it has been completed, a mulch of littery farmyard manure should be sprinkled over the surface of the soil as a protection against frost.

Those who may be forming a new herbaceous border should prepare the ground in a similar manner to that which I have suggested above. Wherever possible, the land should face due south so that the plants may receive the maximum amount of benefit from the sun. When planting, care must be taken to make the roots firm, and the crown or apex of each root must be set level with the surface of the soil. In selecting subjects for the herbaceous border I would commend phloxes, delphiniums, Michaelmas daisies, erigerons, lupins, Oriental poppies, thalictrums and irises. All these have been the object of close attention on the part of the hybridiser and their beauty is unsurpassed.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

An Old Bedroom Rejuvenated

ANY woman may have one bedroom in her home that refuses to look attractive, no matter how pretty the wall paper or the decorations may be.

Such a room I had, and last year I decided to concentrate on it and make it the pleasant place I knew it could be. It faced the southeast, had white woodwork, and was papered in good-looking, light gray paper, with tiny blue and rose flowers in it. You can imagine how a huge, old-fashioned bedroom set, of light brown oak, stood out in that room of soft gray. Brown and gray just do not blend, and never will, so I chose the furniture as my starting point.

Bed and Bureau Diminished

The bed, with a tremendously high headboard, was much too massive for a room of that size, so my father, who is handy with his hammer and saw, cut off the legs and sawed new ones out of the headboard. This made it nearer the height of the modern beds and much better suited to the proportions of the room.

The bureau, another huge affair, had a large mirror hung between posts. These posts he removed and the mirror, suspended from the picture molding, was hung over the bureau.

We moved out a big chair that had been retired some time before from the living-room and which looked quite out of place in a bedroom. As this left a corner of the room empty I rummaged around in the attic until I found an old commode to occupy this space.

Commode Turned Dressing Table

To make that over into anything good-looking seemed hopeless, but my father announced that he had an idea, and he disappeared with the commode to his workshop in the cellar. In a few days he called me down to view his job; the commode was transformed from a piece of furniture that has no place in the modern home into a charming little dressing table.

He had removed the lower part underneath the drawer and the little piece about six inches high that went along the back of the top. I felt that a chiffonier in another room could part well with its mirror, which we hung over the little table. Now I have a place where I can sit down and complete my toilet at leisure and at ease.

Now for Better Colors

The shape and proportions of the furniture being improved, we started on the color scheme. Soon we were painting, and in our enthusiasm it seemed no time at all before our old oak set was newly garbed in soft, warm gray. We added a narrow blue line to trim the borders, the shade of blue being the same as that of the flowers in the wall paper, and rather strong. This gave a lively contrast to the gray and prevented its being too monotonous.

Some gay cretonne, with a white background and a small blue and rose design, was made into little squares with tapes at the corners, to tie on the backs and seats of two small, straight-back chairs. These also had been painted gray. The squares are easily laundered and lend a very cheerful note to the room.

Braided Rugs Right at Home

Grandmother wanted to have a hand in the renovation, so I went to a mill-end store and bought plenty of cheap cloth in blue, yellow, rose and black, and she soon was busy and happy braiding rugs. The floor was painted brown and much scratched.

As painted floors seem not to stand up well under a great deal of wear, we thought it would be wise to invest in linoleum. We chose a light gray with a blue and rose figure, which is very practical and shows the dust very little.

While Grandmother was busy on the rugs I sewed on the overdraperies. White ruffled curtains were already at the two windows; for overdraperies sunfast, with alternate rose and blue threads, were selected. The blue was slightly heavier, so that it gave a delightful warm effect, similar to the shade called "periwinkle" that was popular a few years ago. Scarfs for the bureau and dressing table were my next handiwork. They were made of butcher's linen, with small appliquéd squares of rose-colored linen in the corners and along the edge in a simple design. The rose added warmth and harmonized beautifully with the gray and blue.

Discarding Litter and Pictures

All the pin dishes, jewelry boxes, powder boxes, etc., that had cluttered up the top of the bureau for years, went into drawers, leaving just a few simple things—one small flower vase, a bright decorative box for pins and one photograph. On the dressing table I put a pair of old-fashioned perfume bottles and a toilet set. The simplicity of these arrangements is quite refreshing.

It was a great pleasure to remove most of the pictures, which I had never cared for; but they had been hanging there so long I had got into the habit of regarding them as fixtures. "Baby Asleep" and "Baby Awake" I thrust cheerfully into a corner of the attic—not having quite enough courage to throw them into the ash can—likewise all other pictures that were not attractive and really had nothing to add to the room.

Candlewick Spread

A welcome opportunity came when a wealthy woman's house was dismantled and I was able to procure a white candlewick spread for a very low price. This gave quite a luxurious touch. As soon as the overdraperies were up a charming little rug appeared on the floor. This contribution from Grandmother's nimble fingers was followed by others in due time.

We were happy in the thought that we had done a very good job, since it had not cost much, the spread and the linoleum being our only sizable purchases. Now our friends declare it to be the most attractive bedroom in the house. Many times, even yet, I look about the room with a glow of satisfaction for the former bulky and aggressive furniture has assumed a modest and suitable place, while the utter simplicity and the soft, cheerful color scheme make the atmosphere one of serenity and harmony. Such, after all, is the kind of a room needed for repose.

C. A. H.

Photograph by Courtesy of Lord & Taylor, Department of Interior Decorations

Tastes of leading business executives incline toward the modernist designs in their choice of office surroundings, as is shown by this view of the director's room in the building of International Telephone and Telegraph Company in New York City. The table, chairs and wainscoting are in palisander wood, its deep red ranging to rich yellow in color. Floor and walls are of cork, this material being inlaid in lighter tones to form the outlines of all the continents in the different panels.

Solid Gold Cup Sold In London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

A small plain two-handled "poculum caritatis" or loving cup, of solid gold, wrought in London in 1710, the days of Queen Anne, has changed hands at Christie's for £660, approximately $3300.

Few pieces of ancient solid gold plate have survived. Many of the treasures described as "gold" in Tudor, Stuart, and Georgian wills and inventories were, in fact, merely gilt—that is gold-plated on silver. Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild, however, possesses, it is said, an eighteenth-century solid gold teapot and Lord Spencer a George IV gold mint mug with a glass base.

One of the finest and rarest of these examples of ancient gold plate is Bishop Fox's lovely solid gold chalice and paten, made in London in 1507, in the time of King Henry VII. This now priceless twofold piece belongs to Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

Unity in Decoration

By LOUISE GORDON-STAPLES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

TO THE majority of us the question of house decoration represents a matter for compromise. Rarely, save to the newly-wed, is it given to plan an entire room in unison. More usually is it an occasion for the reconciliation of the irreconcilable, of "making-do" of accepting the incongruous.

But now and then there apepars on the scene the individual who brushes aside the hampering conditions, or rather adapts them to his own viewpoint, tackling them with vision and originality. If his color scheme seems to demand pictures of a particular key and type, he will, sooner than submit to the inappropriate, paint them himself, amateur though he may be. If a room create an unacceptably restricted impression, he will turn his mind to the task of devising a treatment to suggest a greater spaciousness. If hangings seem unsuitably divorced in tone from the walls, he will find some means of bringing the two into greater unison.

In a house in Hill Street, Knightsbridge, I have come across a notable object lesson in the achievement of æsthetic unity through means that involve but small expense, provided that, as in this case, they be carried out by the owner. This is the house of the musical composer, Alexis French, who has brought to bear upon it the same feeling for harmony as he exhibits in the work that is more properly his own.

Take, for example, the sitting room in which parchment-colored walls are allied to hangings of powder-blue, bordered with a banana-yellow. There is effective repetition above the mantelpiece of the festooned outline of the curtain pelmet. Thus this unites wall with window and links up the general scheme. Shadows have been painted in to give greater solidity to the curves and similar rosettes of worked brass have been pinned up here as have been fixed to maintain the actual material above the glass panes.

And successfully has the problem of the "right picture" been solved by painting one expressly for the space concerned. The flower-piece, wisely following the simplified, almost primitive, style of modernist work, has kept to a palette exactly in key with the prevailing color scheme. One may object that the average individual would be incapable of carrying out a composition so notably good to look upon. But how many of us ever make such an attempt? There is an old schoolroom adage that says "no one knows what he can do till he tries."

Worthy of note, too, is the mantelpiece treatment. Originally of the old-fashioned shelf order, it has been boxed in, where once was its shelf, with a little covering of three-ply wood. Then the whole has been painted in a convention of blue marble, and a sheet of mirror-glass fitted between it and the grate. Another piece of mirror gives interest to the hearth. Thus is a commonplace fireplace transformed into an arresting feature.

In the dining room, a very thin apartment, there was the problem of space first to be considered. Hence the idea of a wall decoration which suggested a view into the beyond, to produce the impression of an extended horizon. Executed entirely in raw umber on a coffee-tinted ground are the scenes of the lake on which the swans of very spirited design disport themselves. In the same tones is the ceiling painted to represent the striped canvas of a tent, its fringes meeting the rail of the frieze and repeated in the border of the curtain-pelmet, brownish, too, in tone.

Here an unsuitable mantelpiece has been removed entirely save for the two side posts, now become, as it were, the supports for a gate of wrought iron, giving on to the bank of the lake. A little plaster lion and a bronze figure are set on the posts, as if garden statuary on some miniature estate!

A side table, not an inch wider than is needed to accommodate its burden, a minute cupboard built into a corner, a painted shelf, these perform all the service usually provided by more space-absorbing furniture.

Thus does the inventive mind refuse to recognize limitations and embark upon achieving its own conditions!

TIFFANY STUDIOS

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ORIENTAL RUGS

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AU QUATRIEME

Tapestries Antique Furniture Panelled Rooms

Detail of One of a Set of

Twenty-one Panels of 18th Century Painted Chinese Wall Paper

from the Library of the Old Manor of Holy Wells, Ipswich

THE paper is delicately patterned with flowers and foliage in chintz colors on a duck's-egg green ground, and measures about eighty-four square yards.

Among other examples of old wall paper very recently added to the Au Quatrieme collections are four rare sets of French 18th century panels, including two extraordinarily fine Louis XVI papers of neo-Classic design. And a set of five Empire panels in a brilliantly decorative Empire green and gold with Classic heads and flowers in medallions.

There are also important early 19th century French scenic wall papers, and a set of sixteen panels of the famous 18th century Chinese paper, "The Story of Tea Making," from Ashburnham House.

FOURTH FLOOR, NORTH BUILDING

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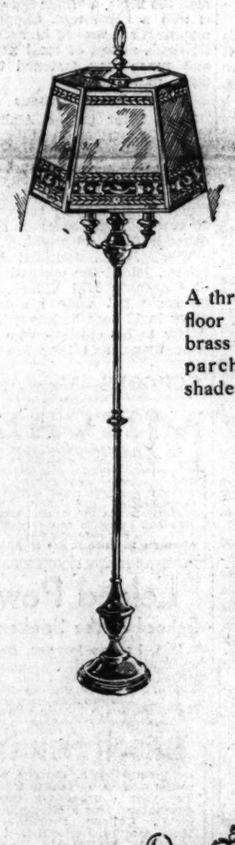
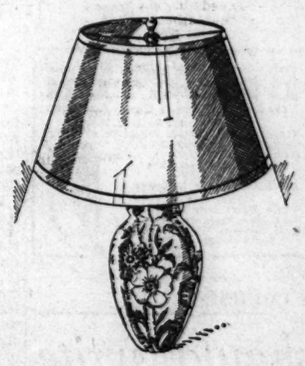
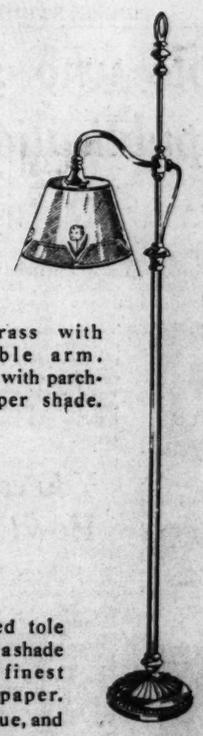


A three-candle light floor lamp of solid brass with hexagonal parchment paper shade; antique finish.



An imported base of antiqued Italian pottery, crude in design and very lovely in color. Antiqued parchment paper shade.

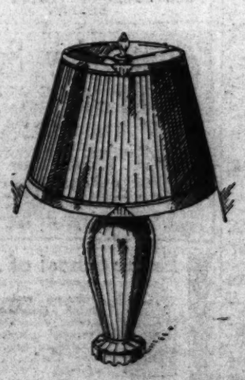
An imported alabaster lamp and parchment paper shade of Adam inspiration, suggests itself for the more formal room.



Solid brass with adjustable arm. Complete with parchment paper shade.

A very lovely pair of imported crystal girondoles has a solid brass base finished in antique gold. Exceptionally low priced.

This imported tole table lamp has a shade of the very finest parchment paper. Red, green, blue, and gold bases.



Ivory tinted opaque glass base, with a hand tailored silk taffeta shade in many charming color combinations.

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SIXTH FLOOR

Lord & Taylor

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EDUCATIONAL

From Chicken Coop to Model House With All Hands Helping

HOW a class in a school in Hawaii not only successfully carried through a home-making project, but had the vision and energy to find and prepare a place for their activities is told by the teacher, Mrs. Mildred Gordon, and some of her pupils, in the Hawaii Educational Review.

When the need for a course in home making became apparent a class was easily organized, but there seemed to be no suitable place in which the pupils could learn to cook and put into actual practice their lessons on the care of a home. An old chicken coop of three small rooms, with tubs and faucets at one end, was the only place available with running water.

Permission was granted to the class for the use of the chicken coop provided they would make it into a house that could be used for the home-making class. It seemed almost an impossible task, but the class decided to make the attempt. Every activity involved was made the basis for a lesson whether it concerned something done that would affect the community or only the care of one small part of the house.

The first thing to be done was to make the place clean, and this took all the courage and energy the girls could muster. The boys were going to attend to the grounds and the garden, but the girls wanted to prepare the house themselves. They worked very hard, sweeping and cleaning, and using disinfectants thoroughly.

By tearing down some walls the three small rooms were made into two, a kitchen and a living room, of better size for their purposes. The girls repaired broken places in the remaining walls and made screens for the windows. One of the girls and her helper made a gate in the fence around the house and put stone steps on the sand in front of it so there would be a proper entrance. Another girl wrote of the result thus: "When the boys saw this gate, they were surprised that girls could do such good carpentry work."

The Boys Helped

The girls sometimes found it best to accept help from the boys, which was cheerfully given, for some of the work required especially strong arms. The boys helped knock down some of the walls and laid a floor, in places where it was needed, from the boards thus gained.

The proper fixing of the plumbing in the kitchen and the addition of an electric light in the living room was practically all the outside assistance the class required. A secondhand stove, dishes and a few kitchen utensils were obtained by the help of another department of the school.

When the little house was clean and tight the girls took turns in doing the painting, and before long the old walls were light and dainty in cream-alabastine. The process was evidently new to the girls for one of them wrote: "You should have seen us when we painted! We looked just like old peasant women in pictures. We wore long old dresses over us with cloths tied on our heads, for the paint would fall on our face, hands, and everywhere."

Before long the house was all ready for use, but there was no furniture, and from beginning to end of this project there were no funds available for necessary equipment. However, this did not daunt the girls, who proceeded to make furniture from the lumber found in an old wood pile, and boxes given by the stores. The furniture, when completed, included chairs, stools, tables, cupboards, bread boards, bookcases, and a cover for the washtubs which changed them into a kitchen table. A friend gave them an army cot for a couch.

Made Rugs

From bags of rags given them by interested friends, the class made a rag rug for the living room. They learned to dye the rags, and, as one girl explained, "each girl in the class helped braid and sew the rags in the rug. We had lots of fun doing that." Curtains for the windows were made from sugar sacks (bought at the cost of 25 sacks for $1) which were dyed and decorated with a colored design. A couch cover was made from old cement sacks. Everything was planned, designed, and made by the pupils with the assistance of the teacher.

From scraps of cloth in the rag bags the girls made the necessary dish towels, table cloths, hot dish holders and pillows. A curtain for the kitchen was made from a piece of blue oilcloth. Glass jars were painted for vases and a lamp made from a fruit jar. Plants and ferns were brought in to brighten the rooms, and pink periwinkles and phlox were planted in the garden outside.

When the house was ready the pupils began their lessons in cooking and care of the home, and later they planned and served various meals to certain groups in the school and even gave parties. By the constant practical use of their attractive little house under the supervision of the teachers the girls and boys learned about the proper foods to eat, how to prepare and serve them, how to set the table, the charm of good table manners, and the pleasures of hospitality.

The home-making project, started in a chicken coop, proved a worthwhile success which benefited the whole community, and with its emphasis on the value of an efficiently managed, pleasant home doubtless will become a splendid influence in many lives.

Young Dancers, Pupils of Clear View School, London, Eng., Playing Their Way into an Understanding of Grecian Dramatic Art.

Grecian Dramatic Art Taught in an All-School Production

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AN IDEAL way of combining education with entertainment was emphasized at a performance of "Psyche," a play by Lilian Frances Purdon, given by the pupils of Clear View School, London.

The play, which is based on Greek tradition, lends itself admirably as a basis for the study of Greek drama, and is easy to produce, the setting, in conformity with the open-air dramatic performances at Athens, being of the simplest. The producer, a member of the school staff, besides instructing the players in dramatic elocution and diction, and the traditional avoidance in declamation or gesticulation of the least violation of the general harmony of the performance, found wide scope for the study of theatrical art as known to the ancient Greek world, the symbolism of color—brown and gray for the poorer classes, purple for royalty, yellow for the marriage veil, and the meaning of the entrance and exits to denote departure from or returning to home; while a wealth of fascinating study lay in the gifts carried by the attendants. How easily and happily details are emphasized and fixed in memory by practical expression!

The dances, the music and singing gave ample opportunity for the study of traditional movement, rhythm and chorus work. The art classes were also included, for to them was given the interest of producing lino-cut designs for the program covers. Here Grecian art formed a special study, and, to judge from the effective decorations, the girls must have had a most enjoyable time at their work.

Furthermore, practically all the dresses and properties, which were in every way excellent, were made in the school, thus employing the needlecraft and handicraft sections. It was, in very truth, an all-school production, and while affording a vast amount of pleasure to an enthusiastic audience, must have given remarkable interest and happiness to the scholars.

What a delightful and effectual way of imbibing knowledge!

Where Is the Demand?

When questioned as to how he came to be in such demand in the professional world, the specialist answered kindly, "By always demanding more of myself than of others."

What Alabama Has Been Doing for Adult Literacy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Birmingham, Ala.

EDUCATORS in Alabama are greatly interested in the findings of the 1930 census. It is revealed that during the precensus campaign 41,726 adults were taught to read and write. In the four southern states of Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana nearly a quarter of a million adults were taught. These four states led in the campaign. Alabama's position is therefore far better than in 1920 when the State stood fourth from the bottom in illiteracy with respect to the whole country.

In response to Secretary Wilbur's call to "eliminate illiteracy," 55 of Alabama's 67 counties put on concentrated programs to remove the illiteracy blot, while nearly all of the remaining counties arranged for summer schools. Two-thirds of the number taught were Negroes. At a recent meeting of the Alabama advisory committee on illiteracy, Dr. Rufus W. Weaver of Washington, D. C., secretary of the national committee declared that an exceptionally good piece of work had been done in Alabama, and that no better plan of organization had come under his observation.

Offered Their Services

While there were no funds for this drive in the Birmingham district, it did not deter either white or Negro teachers from offering their services. At the Elyton School, Birmingham, five teachers gave time outside of school hours, even using their rest periods to teach a group of illiterates. At the Cameron School for Negroes, Birmingham, a group of six well-trained teachers gave outside time to teach 135 illiterates. About half of these attended classes from 3 to 5 p. m. When it was found that others were unable to come in the afternoons, electric lights were installed in some of the classrooms of the Cameron School and they were used for evening instruction of those whose work interfered with their attending the daylight sessions. At this school three generations were taught at one time.

While teachers who have at least a second grade certificate and have shown a marked ability comprise the teaching force of the regular opportunity schools for illiterates, in the pre-census campaign, volunteers, including high school students and even those in lower grades, enlisted in the work. The slogan was "each one find one" and "each one teach one."

Although there is no school for illiterates at Republic, Ala., a number of pupils instructed their parents in arithmetic; one little girl taught her grandmother to read; a boy, his grandfather; and an Italian girl, her mother. Of 390 illiterates discovered through the activities of the Negro Industrial High School, Birmingham (outstanding for its successful night schools) 340 were taught in their homes by students of Industrial High.

It is acknowledged by educators of both races that Negro illiterates have been more eager to learn than the whites, and in explanation of this fact, C. W. Hayes, assistant principal of the Industrial High School, commented, "Since the low rating of Alabama in literacy is due to its large Negro population, it is only natural that our race should be deeply concerned in removing this illiteracy."

Special textbooks, "Country Reader First Book" and "Country Reader Second Book" by Cora Wilson Stewart are in general use for teaching Alabama illiterates. These readers are based on the principle that the teaching of beginners should be related to the things with which they are most familiar. For the toys and pets featured in the primary readers for children, farming implements, plantings, and growing things are substituted in the country readers. As nearly all illiteratures are eager to learn to read the Bible, a "Bible Story Reader" is also a basal text. Supplementary materials are worked in, such as public signs, names of local newspapers, and name tags fastened to chairs, desks, and windows.

In 20 Lessons

In a letter to the Alabama Advisory Committee on Illiteracy, Cora Wilson Stewart, founder of the Kentucky moonlight schools, states that 20 lessons of two hours each will enable a person to read simple sentences and to write his own name. However, the progress of many students is far more rapid.

When H. D. Johnson, 44, a mill carder, joined the opportunity school of Stevenson Mill Village, Alabama, he could not write his own name. "Now in 12 days he has written three letters to his children who are away from home, and they are neat and legible too," declared his teacher. "He was the happiest man I ever saw, and it is the frequently encountered appreciation such as this which has transformed the business of eradicating illiteracy in Alabama into a work of joy," she added.

"Not being able to read and write—why, lady, it is like a dark night and no moon," was what one illiterate told the chairman of the State Advisory Committee.

In Morgan County one father of five children, two of whom were in high school, gave as his reason for coming to the opportunity school that, as his baby, then two, was picking out letters, he guessed he had better learn to read along with "the little 'un." A farmer, also resident in Morgan County, learned to sign his check last summer, so his strong box kept under his bed gave way to a pass book at the county bank.

When Mrs. Fisher presented her husband to the teacher of an opportunity school in her community, she made this comment, "Miss, I want you to teach Ben Fisher to read and write. I didn't know when I married him that he couldn't read and write. He done all his courtin' by word of mouth, and if I'd a knowed that he couldn't write, I'd never married him."

In the little community of Birdsong in Cullman County, an Alabama daily newspaper promised to send the paper to all those enrolled in the opportunity school who would learn to read it. And in an amazingly short time many of them were to be seen sitting about reading the paper.

A parent taught means a child at school, as county superintendents have found that where parents attend these opportunity schools they are at once interested in seeing that all their children go to school. The Covington County Board of Education started the work of eradicating adult illiteracy in 1923 and the board reported that it was the best piece of work for attendance at the regular children's schools done in the county.

Nearly every organization in Alabama maintains an education committee. The Bankers' Association, Federation of Women's Clubs, Federation of Music Clubs, Alabama branch of the Congress of Parents and Teachers, religious denominations, civic clubs, all are furthering the illiteracy campaign through their education committees.

In order to bring about an understanding of banking, the banks furnish bank notes, check stubs, and deposit slips for use in the opportunity schools. But they do not stop there. In one district where crops had been poor and the people felt they could not support a summer school, the bank officials said, "Get your school together. We'll stand back of you." And this was not merely philanthropy but good business as well.

Counties that have had a continuous program of adult education naturally show the best results.

Where Is the Demand?

When questioned as to how he came to be in such demand in the professional world, the specialist answered kindly, "By always demanding more of myself than of others."

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HOME STUDY COURSES

People who should write for publication but don't

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Mr. A. L. Emerton, Jackson Street, Hanover, Pa.: "My first big thrill came last month. An acceptance slip! The check that followed was not large, but I got a real kick out of it just the same for it proved that I can write printable stuff."

Mrs. Cherry Bomer Smith, 2315 Cherry St., Vicksburg, Miss.: "I have enjoyed the course very much indeed and wish to report that I just sold a feature article for $40.00 to the Hearst newspapers' Sunday supplement—The American Weekly Magazine."

Mrs. Helen Conrad, Lock Box 196, Cortland, N. Y.: "Thank you for answering my questions about writing an article based on the information given in the book 'Some Life in Colonial Days.' I had written the article when I received your letter but revised it and sent it to the Herald Tribune and they paid me $15 for it. It was only a short piece and the best I had hoped to get was $7."

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THE HOME FORUM

For the Joy of the Work

TWO children, aged six and eight, are deeply absorbed in the game of "keeping store." No other occupation in the world, for the time being, seems to them worthy of the slightest attention. They are wholly engaged in the problems of stock-taking, profit and loss, overhead expenses, good will, and business reputation. Their eager concentration upon the task in hand is delightful to watch. It is also worth thinking about.

One observes that these children prefer to manufacture as much as possible of their own stock in trade, possibly because this saves vexatious dealings with middlemen and perhaps because it enables them to recapitulate imaginatively the whole process of producing and purveying goods. The stock appears to consist primarily of bread and pies and cakes composed of the best mud obtainable. Very particular they are about their mud, and very proud of its high quality, feeling sure that the public will sooner or later reward them for the excellence of their materials. All their baking, a somewhat tedious process which they are inclined to cut a little short, is done by the natural heat of the sun, and the various articles are then neatly displayed to public view in a large packing box. Once these preliminaries are attended to, the partnership is suddenly dissolved, the boy taking his place at the counter and the girl converting herself all at once into the purchasing public.

The young shopkeeper sees the possible customer approaching from a considerable distance, and it is evident to the onlooker that he greatly hopes she will trade with him rather than with any of the several rival bakeshops farther down the street. His emotions alternate between high hope and dull despair, and the latter feeling triumphs entirely when he sees her just about to pass by without so much as a glance at his shop window, looking as though her thoughts were entirely upon dry goods or some other such alien matter. This is too much for his dignity and self-respect as a business man to endure, and he rushes out into the street and addresses her directly.

"Any bakery goods today, lady?"

She pauses and seems to consider, no doubt trying to remember the state of the larder at home.

"Why, yes," she admits, "I might like some bakery goods if they are very fresh. Have you any pies today?" (As though the substance of those same pies were not still wet upon her fingers!)

"Yes, indeed, madam; we have some very good pies just baked, and all hot from the oven. Wouldn't you like to step in and inspect our pies in person, madam?"

"Well, I b'lieve I have just time to step in for a minute, because I always like to inspeck my own pies in person."

And so she does step in. Apple pies, mince pies, pumpkin pies, strawberry pies, cherry pies and numerous pies nondescript, all of them with the same brunette complexion, are handed down for her examination, and after much doubt on her part whether any of them are edible and loud protestations on the shopkeeper's part that the best people in town will eat no pies but his, she decides to take the whole lot of them, numbering some twenty-five. Would she care to have them delivered? Oh no; it will be no trouble at all for her to carry them all in her shopping bag. This decided, she leaves the shop after disbursing the sum of twenty-five toothpicks. In two minutes she is sauntering down the street again, thinking once more of dry goods, and is interrogated this time on the topic of cake, of which she appears to be greatly in need.

To the adult observer all this is mere play and childish make-believe. And yet, why? How does it differ from the serious work of grown people? Not in its earnestness, eagerness and strenuosity—or rather, if there is any difference in these respects the advantage is certainly on the side of the game. Hardly a tradesman would you find in all the city so absorbed in his task of selling goods as this lad beside the packing box stored with sun-baked mud. Hardly could you find an artisan who works harder than these two children have worked—for a very short time, to be sure—in preparing and displaying their wares.

The same question arises in connection with many sports and pastimes besides those of childhood. Many a man works harder, if intensity of effort is considered, at improving his game of golf than he does at his business; many a woman works harder at the bridge-table than she does at her housekeeping, yet in both cases we think we know which kind of activity is work and which is play. By what rule do we decide?

The main distinction seems to be that play is engaged in for its own sake, as something intrinsically pleasurable, whereas work has a motive beyond and other than itself. Play is self-sufficient; work looks to some kind of reward. To put the matter more bluntly, one expects to be paid for work, but play pays for itself.

Now if this distinction is correct and sound then we may deduce from it a highly interesting, even an important conclusion. Those things that are sufficient to themselves are, in so far, superior to those that are insufficient to themselves and look for some external support or justification. Does it not follow, then, that play is superior, in one important respect at least, to work? Must we not regard it as in some ways a better thing?

This conclusion, of course, is directly counter to most of the maxims and codes by which our workaday activities are regulated and sustained; but perhaps it is none the worse for that. It is not counter to the good sense of childhood or to the deepest impulses of sensible mature persons; rather, it chimes perfectly with an inward voice to which we seldom pay much heed but which we know speaks fact when it tells us that we ought to work less and ought to play more.

We pay so little heed to that voice because we think that it counsels the impossible. Our work, we say, is not entirely of our choosing, and it is not entirely within our power to decide whether we shall do it or leave it undone. We have obligations of many kinds from which we would not escape if we could. We must keep our shoulders to the wheel of the world, working, if for no better reason, because all others do. But there is a better reason, for in work we find our discipline, our strength, our self-respect. Play is a fine thing, but can it give such satisfactions?

Well, yes; it can and does. The fact is that we may do all, or very nearly all of our work, if we are sufficiently intelligent and imaginative, in the mood of play. We have seen children working hard at their play, and certainly all of us have seen at least a few fortunate adults who always play hard at their work. Undoubtedly, also, it is these same fortunate persons who do the hardest work in the world, and who do it best. No one works harder than the artist, using that word in its broadest signification. But are we to suppose that he toils so mightily over his poem, picture, sonata, statue, cathedral, or whatever it may be that he is at work upon, merely for the money or the reputation he may earn as an external reward? By no means. He works for the joy of the working, and this, as we have seen, is equivalent to saying that he plays.

The artist may be considered peculiarly fortunate, however, and we may tell ourselves that however it may be with him, we have certain dull and humdrum tasks to do that cannot possibly be lifted to the level of activities delightful for their own sakes. This may be so, for the machine has not yet taken over quite all of the more monotonous tasks of human hands; yet we shall do well to ask ourselves most searchingly whether we have done our utmost to shed upon the work of every day all the light of fancy and imagination that we can possibly collect. Supposing that we are engaged in business, have we learned all that we can about our work in every ramification and sought out every glint and hue of romance it contains? Supposing that we are engaged in manual labor or in a profession, have we done the same? If so, then all that we can do further is to determine that henceforth we shall do our work with all the devotion that we should give to it if it were a game—a thing we were doing for its own sufficient sake and not for any external reward. The likelihood is strong that by this method we shall soon be doing our work in the mood of play.

But if we do not succeed and the task remains monotonous in spite of our best efforts, still we shall be able to say that we do it honestly and that we do it as our part of the total human task. And this is enough to say.

L. P. S. E.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

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EDITORIAL BOARD

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Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows: Domestic and Foreign
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Scandinavian Edition)
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The Shore in September

In September the bathing is at its best. Particularly at sunset, when everyone is at supper. To cross those wide fields of wiry grass that stretch down to the sand, is an amazement to the eye. Ahead of you the sea gleams purple as an Easter violet. The fields are a kind of rich palette on which every tint of pink, russet and bronze is laid in glowing variation. The softly wavering breeze, moving among the coarse stalks, gives the view a ripple and shimmer of colour like shot silk. A naturalist could find hundreds of species of flowers and grasses on those sandy meadows. There are great clumps of some bushy herb that has already turned a vivid copper colour, and catches the declining sunlight like burnished metal. There are flecks of yellow, pink and lavender. A cool strong odour rises from the harsh, knife-edged grasses—a curiously dry, brittle scent, familiar to all who have poked about sand dunes.

The beach itself, coloured in the last flush of the level sun, is still faintly warm to the naked foot, after the long shining of the day; but it cools rapidly. The tide is coming in, with long, seething ridges of foam, each flake and clot of crumbled water tinged with a rose-petal pink by the red sunset. All this glory of colour, of movement, of unspeakable exhilaration and serenity, is utterly lonely. The long curve of the beach stretches away northward, where a solitary orange-coloured dory is lying on the sand. The air is full of a plaintive piping of sea-birds. A gull flashes along the beach, with a pink glow on its snowy under-plumage.

At that hour the water is likely to be warmer than the air. It may be only the curiously magical effect of the horizontal light, but it seems more foamy, more full of suds, than earlier in the day. Over the green top of the waves, laced and marbled with froth, slides a layer of iridescent bubble-wash that seems quite . . . different . . . from the water itself—like a meringue on top of a lemon pie. One can scoop it up and see it winking in points of sparkling light.

The waves come marching in. It is a calm sea, one would have said looking down from the dunes, but to the swimmer, elbowing his way under their leaning hollows, their stature seems tremendous. The sunlight strikes into the hills of moving water, filling them with a bluish spangle and tremor of brightness. It is worth while to duck underneath and look up at the sun from under the surface, to see how the light seems to spread and clot and split in the water. . . . The sun, which is so ruddy in the evening air, is a pale milky white when seen from under water. . . .

The sun drops over the flat glitter of the inland lagoons; the violet and silver and rose-flushed foam are gone from the ocean; the sand is gray and damp and chilly. Down the line of the shore comes an airplane roaring through the upper regions of dazzling sunlight, with brightness on its varnished wings. The lighthouse at the Inlet has begun to twinkle its golden flash, and supper will soon be on the table.—From "Essays," by CHRISTOPHER MORLEY.

Assuan

Slowly the sun nears the horizon, now touches it, flushing the sky with ever-changing colors like unto blazing emeralds, liquid rubies, and purple amethysts that, melting into each other, fade to soft pinks and the palest of greens and blues. . . .

Tardy, as always, the Egyptian sailors only now start to haul down the star and crescent flying from the gay little river boats. Even as the flags fall, there appears in the sky immediately above them a wonderful new moon, with a brilliant star near the center. . . .

In this silvery light can still dimly be distinguished the amazing labyrinth of glistening rocks which here break the Nile into a hundred channels, some for a mad moment to circle above hidden whirlpools, some to loiter sleepily, on reaching shifting sand, and some to froth and foam as they strike the sunken boulders. But all are seeking a path through the Gate of the Cataract, and as they push by they wear the rocks into strange, elongated shapes, polishing them a shining black until they resemble so many dripping seals heaving their clumsy shoulders from out the rapids. . . .

Farther along this wide tract of sand which the desert calls a road, the cliffs rise to bolder heights, yet rarely high enough to deserve the name of mountains. Somewhere here in the midst of scattered rocks . . . lie the ancient quarries of Assuan, from whose bosom was drilled the two famous obelisks of Queen Hatshepsut, as she herself tells us.

"I would have two fine obelisks, the like of which has never been seen. They shall be of greater height than any that have been in the land since the beginning. Their points shall mingle with the heavens. Let there be no flaw in them anywhere."

And she called in her chief architect and instructed him to proceed to the granite quarries of the first cataract, which is Assuan, and there to procure two granite shafts. So he levied the necessary forced labor, and in seven months he freed the huge blocks from the quarry and towed them to Thebes in a barge two hundred feet long, rowed by a thousand oarsmen. . . . This must have been about 1525 B. C., and one of them still soars into the . . . sunlight.—TROWBRIDGE HALL, in "Egypt in Silhouette."

Arrow and Archer

Black against the rose-pink sky,
Speeding fast and speeding high,
With a motion firm and light,
At the dimming edge of night,
Moves an arrow, in tense flight.

On, on, still on, with course unswerving,
Some strong and tireless impulse serving.

Bow-sped, from his star-seat high,
By the archer in the sky?
No—just wild geese, in their flight.
To the southern warmth and light.
Yet sent they are, by Wisdom higher
Than theirs, to the goal of their hearts' desire!

MINNIE LEONA UPTON.

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Lady With a Fan, by Franz Hals.

THE portrait of a "Lady with a Fan," in the National Gallery, London, and its pendant, the "Man With a Glove," were painted when Franz Hals was at his prime. Hence both pictures show the same masterly handling. The shadows and half-tones in the flesh are pure and luminous; not chilly, as in some of his earlier work, when there was apparently an excess of black in his palette. The lips and cheeks give the only touches of warmth in the picture; for the dress is black, with collar and cuffs of creamy lace and muslin. The face, distinctly Dutch in type, is placid, yet the eyes are smiling; and the slightly pursed lips look as if they would soon follow suit. Hals was second only to Rembrandt in his portraiture.

Embroidered Carpets

Although embroidered carpets were produced by a few ambitious American craftswomen during the early years of the nineteenth century, the amount of work required for their execution made them the exception rather than the rule in the realm of needlework. At a time when a woman had to superintend, at least, all the sewing of clothes for the members of her family and of the linens for her household, she could hardly undertake the task of embroidering a floor covering which would take all her spare time for two to nine years or so. She might attempt a chair back, a table cover, an ottoman, a fire screen, or, in the forties, a piece of the popular Berlin work which had superseded the sampler stampede of Revolutionary days, but the making of a carpet required hours of leisure that a woman of the early republic did not usually have. Women whose husbands were beginning to make money in the new era of commercial activity were buying French and English factory-made carpets of floral design, which were being steadily distributed throughout the United States. Embroidered carpets may have been the outgrowth of the desires of less affluent women, who were hungering for beauty in their homes, and who felt that they were taking one step in the right direction when they made coverings for their parlor floors.

These handmade carpets were not of American origin, nor were they characteristic of the nineteenth century, for they had been made on the Continent and in provincial England for many generations. We hear of them in Germany as early as the fifteenth century—the forerunners, no doubt, of the unique needle-point rugs made by German women in Pennsylvania. One Pennsylvania German embroidered carpet, owned by Mrs. J. Insley Blair, is worked in cross-stitch, carrying out a geometric design which is obviously a sampler pattern, and is further adorned by billing doves, which convey the impression that it was originally intended for the parlor of a bride. . . .

Various stitches were used, it seems, in the making of English embroidered carpets, for one attributed to the eighteenth century and owned by the Victoria and Albert Museum is developed in a combination of cross-stitch and chain stitch on canvas.

Because so very few embroidered carpets are left to us for the study of floor coverings in early American homes, the examples which do remain are doubly important as textile evidence. One owned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art is made of burlap strips, worked in cross-stitch and sewed together. The pattern appears to be based on a brocade design and the coloring is uninteresting. It is said to be of New York workmanship, and the surmised date is 1810.—ELLA SHANNON BOWLES, in "Handmade Rugs."

's Menschen Erfdeel van Vrijheid

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science

ER IS welhaast geen einddoel waarnaar meer algemeen gestreefd wordt, dan vrijheid. Het is waar, dat velen, die naar dit doel trachten, slechts weinig begrip hebben van hetgeen echte vrijheid uitmaakt, daarom zijn zij ertoe geneigd blindelings in vele richtingen te streven om te verkrijgen wat slechts een dwaallichtje blijkt te zijn. Daar zij echter natuurlijkerwijs naar bevrijding verlangen van de vele belemmerende aanspraken van het kwade,—ziekte, zonde en disharmonie van iedere soort,—gaan zij voort te zoeken, zelfs al worden zij keer op keer teleurgesteld.

Wat is dan de vrijheid, die zoo algemeen begeerd wordt, en waarom verlangt de menschheid iets boven hetgeen zij nu bezit? De vrijheid, welke de menschen vurig verlangen te genieten, is inderdaad de normale staat van het ware mensch-zijn; en stervelingen verlangen ernaar omdat, verward als zij zijn in de strikken van wat Paulus noemt „het bedenken des vleesches," een groot deel van hun tijd doorgebracht schijnt te worden in ellende en vruchteloos pogen.

Het is daarom niet verwonderlijk, dat vele moede zoekers naar gezondheid en geluk zich tot Christian Science wenden. Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science schrijft op blz. 228 van haar Leerboek „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": „De slavernij van den mensch is niet wettig. Zij zal ophouden, wanneer de mensch ingaat in zijn erfdeel van vrijheid, zijne van-God-geschonken heerschappij over de stoffelijke zinnen." Als iemand zich oprecht en ernstig tot Christian Science wendt om eene oplossing voor zijne problemen te verkrijgen, begint dit „erfdeel van vrijheid" zich in de dagelijksche ervaring te openbaren. Het wordt verkregen naar de mate dat iemand de machtige doch eenvoudige waarheden vat, welke deze Wetenschap ontvouwt.

Iemand die het Leerboek van Christian Science leest en overdenkt, beseft al spoedig, dat het de waarheid openbaart, omdat hij het getuigenis in zichzelf heeft. Dat wil zeggen, dat iemand, na biddende studie, zich ervan bewust wordt, dat hij eene zekere mate van vrijheid gewint uit de moeilijkheden, die hem daarvóór in het nauw hadden gebracht.

Aan den anderen kant staat de losbandigheid, die zich somtijds vermomt achter het masker van vrijheid, lijnrecht tegenover ware vrijheid. Inderdaad, hoe meer iemand vrijheid zoekt door bevrediging van de zinnen, hoe minder hij die zal vinden. Indien dan iemand, bij het toegeven aan de slavernij van zonde, in welken vorm ook, tot nu toe gedreven werd door het verkeerde begrip, dat hij zijn prerogatief van vrijheid uitoefende, bevindt hij, dat het nieuwe gezichtspunt, door Christian Science verkregen, zijn denken over deze vraag wijzigt. Geleidelijk gaat hij erkennen, dat zijne vorige opvatting van vrijheid onjuist was, en geeft hij toe, dat hetgeen hij eertijds zocht als middel tot harmonie en bevrediging, niet in de richting van zijn voormalig streven verkregen kan worden. Hij verandert zijne methode geheel en streeft ernaar het begrijpen te gewinnen van hetgeen de vrijheid van den werkelijken mensch uitmaakt.

Om een ander voorbeeld te noemen, —als iemand geketend geweest is in het geloof in ziekte en vrees voor gebrek, brengt Christian Science hem de blijde boodschap van geestelijke heerschappij erover. On blz. 224 van Science and Health schrijft Mrs. Eddy: „Waarheid brengt de elementen van vrijheid. Op hare banier staat de door-Ziel-ingegeven leuze: „Slavernij is afgeschaft." De macht van God brengt den gevangene vrijheid." Deze woorden bevatten het antwoord op de vraag: Hoe stelt Christian Science de menschen in staat vrijheid te verwerven? De wetten van de wiskunde te begrijpen, schenkt eene mate van vrijheid; want zelfs de eenvoudigste verbetering van eene cijferfout houdt eenige bevrijding in van hetgeen de bepaalde disharmonie teweegbracht. Omdat Christian Science de boodschap der goddelijke Waarheid aan het menschelijk bewustzijn brengt, is het onvermijdelijk gevolg, dat de dwalingen, die erin schuilen, ontdekt en vernietigd worden door de studie en toepassing harer wetten.

Bij eene gelegenheid zeide Jezus tot zijne hoorders: „(Gij) zult de waarheid verstaan, en de waarheid zal u vrijmaken," en Christian Science, de openbaring der Waarheid aan dezen tijd, verduidelijkt zijne leeringen, en breidt ze uit. Vrijheid komt tot een ieder naar de mate, dat hij de onwerkelijkheid van het kwade bewijst door de demonstratie van de eeuwige werkelijkheid en almacht van God, het goede. Zij komt als een goddelijk-natuurlijk proces, en brengt aan wie haar ontvangt, een vrede en blijdschap, welke voorheen nauwelijks mogelijk werden geacht, doch nu gezien worden als behoorend tot 's menschen geestelijk geboorterecht.

Het glorieuse opwaken, besloten in dit realiseeren en demonstreeren, roept den mensch wakker uit den slaap van zinnelijkheid en zonde, en leidt hem tot het erkennen van hoogere, meer geestelijke idealen, en rust hem toe met een juister begrip van zelf-beheersching. Om deze reden zijn duizenden in alle oorden van de wereld Mrs Eddy dankbaar, omdat zij de ondervinding van een harmonisch en nuttig leven voor hen mogelijk heeft gemaakt. In al hunne demonstraties over de beweringen van de zoogenaamde stoffelijke zinnen, welke hunne studie en toepassing van Christian Science mogelijk maken, beyinden zij, dat de zegeningen, die eruit voortvloeien, natuurlijke uitingen zijn van 's menschen erfdeel van vrijheid, die hier en nu verkregen kan worden.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Christian Science Uitgevers Genootschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society)

Man's Heritage of Freedom

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is scarcely a goal more universally sought than freedom. It is true that many seeking this goal have but a slight understanding of what constitutes genuine freedom; hence, they are apt to strive blindly in many directions to obtain what proves to be but a will-o'-the-wisp. Nevertheless, because they naturally desire relief from the many hampering claims of evil,—sickness, sin, and discords of every type,—they continue their search, even though again and again they may meet with disappointment.

What, then, is the freedom that is so generally desired, and why is it that mankind wants something beyond what it now has? The freedom that men are yearning to enjoy is, in fact, the normal state of true manhood; and mortals want it because, entangled in the meshes of what Paul calls "the carnal mind," much of their time seems to be spent in misery and futile effort.

It is not surprising, therefore, that many a weary searcher for health and happiness is turning to Christian Science. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 228 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "The enslavement of man is not legitimate. It will cease when man enters into his heritage of freedom, his God-given dominion over the material senses." As one honestly and earnestly turns to Christian Science for a solution of his problems, this "heritage of freedom" begins to manifest itself in daily experience. It is gained in the measure that one grasps the mighty but simple truths which this Science unfolds.

One who reads and ponders the textbook of Christian Science soon realizes that it reveals the truth, because he has the witness in himself. That is, one becomes conscious, after prayerful study, that he is obtaining some degree of freedom from the difficulties that have previously beset him.

On the other hand, the license which sometimes masquerades under the guise of freedom is the direct opposite of true freedom. Indeed, the more one looks to the gratification of the physical senses for freedom, the less does one find it. If, then, in yielding to the slavery of sin in any form, one has hitherto been actuated by the mistaken sense that he was exercising his prerogative of freedom, he finds that the new point of view gained through Christian Science changes his thinking on this question. By degrees he recognizes that his previous concept of freedom was incorrect, and acknowledges to himself that what he formerly sought as a means to harmony and satisfaction was not obtainable in the direction of his prior effort. He then reverses his methods and strives to gain an understanding of what constitutes the real man's freedom.

Again, if one has been in bondage to belief in sickness and fear of lack, Christian Science brings to him the glad news of spiritual dominion over them. On page 224 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "Truth brings the elements of liberty. On its banner is the Soul-inspired motto, 'Slavery is abolished.' The power of God brings deliverance to the captive." These words contain the answer to the question, How does Christian Science enable men to achieve freedom? The understanding of the rules of mathematics produces its measure of freedom; for even the simplest correction of a numerical mistake involves some liberation from that which was causing the specific discord. Because Christian Science is presenting the message of divine Truth to the human consciousness, the inevitable result is that the errors lurking therein are uncovered and destroyed through the study and application of its rules.

On one occasion Jesus said to his hearers, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," and Christian Science, the revelation of Truth to this age, amplifies and explains his teachings. Freedom comes to each one in the ratio that he proves the unreality of evil, through the demonstration of the eternal reality and omnipotence of God, good. It comes as a divinely natural process, bringing to its recipient a peace and a joy which were heretofore scarcely believed possible, but which are now seen to be man's spiritual birthright.

The glorious awakening involved in this realization and demonstration rouses men from the lethargy of sensuality and sin, leads them to the recognition of higher, more spiritual ideals, and equips them with a truer sense of self-control. For this reason thousands of individuals in every section of the globe are grateful to Mrs. Eddy for having made possible to them the experience of harmonious and useful living. In all their demonstrations over the arguments of the so-called material senses, which their study and practice of Christian Science make possible, individuals are finding that the resultant blessings are natural expressions of man's heritage of freedom, obtainable here and now.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

Frolic

The children were shouting together
And racing along the sands,
A glimmer of dancing shadows,
A dovelike flutter of hands.

The stars were shouting in heaven,
The sun was chasing the moon:
The game was the same as the children's,
They danced to the self-same tune.

The whole of the world was merry,
One joy from the vale to the height,
Where the blue woods of twilight encircled
The love-lawns of the light.

"A. E.," in Collected Poems.

Under the Moon

Down by the river luxuriant grasses grow densely to the water's edge. So tall, they overtop by many inches even the crimson spikes of seeding docks, giants of their kind though they be, suited by the rich damp soil. Over the scarcely moving water the dragonflies hover on invisible wings, or dart like living streaks of turquoise from bank to bank. Beneath the surface, tiny fishes glide amongst the spreading branches of submerged forests, now rising to feed on specks of food unseen by human eyes, now shooting downward to search the ever changing bed.

In the evening, when the traffic on the adjacent lane has ceased, a form hardly discernible in the lengthening shadows issues silently from beneath the drooping branches of a willow, growing in the center of the stream. Quietly and keeping always near his hiding place, this creature of the twilight goes about his business of collecting the evening meal. All day long and much against his inclinations, for he prefers to dine in daylight if his quarters are sufficiently secluded, he has remained hidden on the islet. A little nearer he swims and now it is possible to recognize him as a member of the duck family, though somewhat drab in color, and not at all like the brilliantly dressed blue and green wild duck one is accustomed to see in the winter months. Neither, indeed, does he seem to live up to his reputation as one of the wariest of English wild birds; for, instead of taking immediate flight at the sound of approaching footsteps, he merely swims hurriedly into the sparse cover afforded by the overhanging branches. Yet a mallard he is, and the loss of his beautiful plumage and also of his ability to fly is only temporary. The moult will soon be over, and those who wish to see him then must seek far out at sea during daylight hours, or, when the twilight deepens, on some quiet inland pool.

A ray of light from the rising moon, hidden behind a near-by wood, shines through an opening in the trees and lights up for a moment the dark archway of an old bridge which here spans the stream. On the far side and just outside the fringe of rushes stands a solitary figure knee deep in water, one leg drawn up against his breast. It is but ten minutes since a party of harvesters passed over the bridge, talking loudly to one another, since when no other noise has disturbed the evening's quiet. Yet the heron has arrived and taken up his characteristic position, without a sound from his powerful wings or so much as a splash to tell of his alighting.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MONTREAL GIRL CAPTURES TITLE

Defeats Miss Smith, Toronto, 1 Up for Canadian Close Golfing Honors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—Miss Marjorie Kirkham of the local Forest Hills Club, the city and district champion, added the Canadian ladies' close title to her list of achievements Sept. 26 when she defeated Miss Cecil Smith of the Toronto Golf Club, Ontario Provincial champion, 1 up in the 18-hole final and becomes the successor to Miss Ada Mackenzie of Toronto. The match started off like an easy victory for Miss Smith as she won the first, second and fifth holes, and halved the third and fourth, to secure a lead of three holes, and she remained in front until the match was squared at the sixteenth. Miss Kirkham, who won the medal Sept. 22 in the qualifying round, won the sixth, lost the seventh, halved the eighth and then won the ninth to be 2 down at the turn.

Each player won two of the first four holes of the homeward journey, and the Toronto player appeared to have the game well in hand with a lead of two with only five to play, but she lost the fourteenth and halved the fifteenth. Her game slipped on the last five holes and she could not control her brassie shots, with the result that she lost holes she should have halved had her game been what it was at the start of the match. At the sixteenth both were 12 feet from the pin in three, Miss Smith away. She just missed her putt, but the local player dropped hers to square the match, and on the next hole she took the lead when Miss Smith three-putted. Both were in the rough on the home hole, Miss Kirkham on her drive and brassie second and Miss Smith on her second, but both were on in three, the winner making a brilliant recovery. When the loser missed her first putt for a four, she conceded the local girl a halve and the match.

Miss Kirkham, out..6 7 3 4 5 4 5 4 4—42
Miss Smith, out....4 6 3 4 4 5 4 5 5—39
Miss Kirkham, in...3 5 6 7 4 4 4 4 5—42—84
Miss Smith, in ....4 4 7 6 5 4 5 5 5—45—84

EIGHTH ANNUAL CANADIAN LADIES' CLOSE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Final Round

Miss Marjorie Kirkham, Forest Hills Club, Montreal, defeated Miss Cecil Smith, Toronto Golf Club, Toronto, 1 up (18 holes).

Green Soccer Team Prospects Improve

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H.—With two all-American players as a nucleus, the Dartmouth soccer team has rounded out its preliminary practice under Coach Thomas Dent, and now steps will be taken to pick a starting lineup.

Andre B. Stollmeyer '32 will be the key man on the team this year as last, when his playing won for him unanimous all-American rating. Stollmeyer, who comes from Trinidad, B. W. I., is a natural soccer player, and his individual brilliance shadowed other members of the team. His brother captained the Harvard team last year, and the whole family is interested in the game.

Dartmouth is led this season by Thomas F. Egan Jr. '31, who was selected on the second all-mythical team, and he will again play the inside right position. Stollmeyer plays center fullback, and being the only capable man in this department, Coach Dent's task will be to develop fullbacks. F. M. Gavan '31, a transfer from Franklin and Marshall College, and William K. Flaccus '33 are the most promising men for the fullback position. Flaccus won renown as a freshman last year as the best poet in the college, but he is also athletically inclined.

Dartmouth has lost three lettermen this year that were being counted upon. E. L. Loeliger Jr. '32 did not return to college, and Roger G. Perkins Jr. '32 is on scholastic probation. F. T. Nichols '31 will not try out for the team.

Lettermen available include Irving Kramer '32, who is better known as a varsity basketball player, but who held the goal position on the soccer team. However, Coach Dent is looking for a goal tender this year, as Kramer is slated to be a halfback. Robert G. Biesel '31 and W. D. Howland '33 are leading the candidates. The latter played on the informal freshman team of last year and made good.

John M. Richardson '32, the varsity tennis player, is a letterman at outside right, and Richard M. Henry '31 returns as a right halfback. Two other players who won their letters are again available, although they were not regulars. They are Ernest [illegible] Moore '31, a left halfback, and Lawrence Allen Jr. '31, a center halfback.

Dartmouth does not have a regular freshman soccer team, but nevertheless the sport has become more organized each year, and in 1929 Coach Dent sponsored an informal outfit which practiced against the varsity during the entire season. Only recently has the three-year rule been invoked regarding soccer, and this change became necessary to develop future material.

Three players have made a good impression by their work as freshman. They are William E. Hitchcock Jr. '33, Jack A. Bruckner '33, William King '33, who have not yet been assigned to permanent positions.

In all, prospects are better than they have been in several years, and Dent's only problem has been to find an adequate attacking trio who can team with Stollmeyer, who is so much better than any member of the squad that he is easily a marked man when Dartmouth takes on an opponent. The schedule:

Oct. 4—Northeastern at Hanover; 11—Rutgers at Hanover; 18—M. I. T. at Hanover; 24—Harvard at Cambridge; 31—Yale at New Haven.

Nov. 7—Springfield at Hanover; 14—Cornell at Ithaca; 22—Navy at Annapolis.

WORLD SERIES TO GO ON AIR

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Broadcasting Company has announced plans for radiocasting the world series between the Philadelphia Athletics and St. Louis Cardinals. The series will be radiocast through a coast-to-coast network with WEAF and WJZ serving the metropolitan area. Graham McNamee again will be at the microphone.

Enterprise Earns Clear Claim to Class J Title

Successful Defense of America's Cup and Fine All-Round Work Entitle Her to Honor Over Weetamoe and Yankee With Better Speed Averages

The thousands of yachtsmen who have been following the performances of the Class J boats both here and abroad during the last four months, will be interested in scanning and perhaps preserving the log of the champion Enterprise, which is herewith appended, together with a brief summary of the racing record of all the boats.

While the Enterprise has a clear title to her leadership, both as a successful America's Cup defender, as well as the best all-round boat of her class in the world, both the Weetamoe and Yankee came through the season with better speed averages, with the Whirlwind not such a bad fourth, and the Shamrock a poor fifth.

The Enterprise, as the record shows, won 17 firsts, 9 seconds and a third in 27 starts; the Weetamoe 11 firsts, 7 seconds, a third, a fourth, and had two withdrawals in 22 starts; the Shamrock V, 13 firsts, 10 seconds, a third and two withdrawals in 26 starts; the Yankee, 6 firsts, 6 seconds, 2 thirds and 4 fourths in 18 starts, and the Whirlwind, 1 first, 9 seconds, 9 thirds and 3 fourths in 22 starts.

The Weetamoe raced 647.5 miles in 76h. 31m. 32s., with an average speed of 8.46 knots; the Yankee 602.5 miles in 71h. 25m. 16s., the average being 8.44 knots; the Enterprise 797.5 miles in 96h. 40m. 38s., with an average of 8.25 knots; the Whirlwind 647.5 miles in 79h. 41m. 1s., an average of 8.13 knots, and the Shamrock V, 809 miles in 114h. 25m. 32s., averaging 7.07 knots.

RACING LOG
YACHT ENTERPRISE
1930

Place and Conditions	Leg	Elapsed Times Race
June 11		
Long Island Sound. Course 23 miles, triangular. Wind east, light		3:26:51
First leg. Beat 7 miles	1:06:10	
Second leg. Reach 5 miles	32:40	
Third leg. Run 11 miles	1:48:01	
Beat Whirlwind, 12:07; Weetamoe, 20:22.		
June 12		
Long Island Sound. Course 27 miles, triangular. Wind northeast, moderate		3:34:40
First leg. Beat 11 miles	1:50:08	
Second leg. Reach 4 miles	21:28	
Third leg. Run 12 miles	1:23:04	
Beaten by Weetamoe, 1:31; beat Whirlwind 20:08.		
June 16		
Long Island Sound (Seawanhaka - Corinthian Y. C.). Course 25 miles, triangular. Wind south southeast, moderate		2:07:02
First leg. Reach 8 miles	43:45	
Second leg. Reach 7 miles	31:54	
Third leg. Beat 10 miles	51:23	
Beaten by Weetamoe, 1:13; beat Whirlwind, 45 sec.		
June 17		
Long Island Sound (Seawanhaka - Corinthian Y. C.). Course 25 miles, triangular. Wind south southwest, fresh		2:02:59
First leg. Reach 8 miles	44:36	
Second leg. Run 7 miles	37:50	
Third leg. Fetch 10 miles	40:39	
Beaten by Weetamoe, 45 sec; beat Yankee, 1:59; Whirlwind, 2:50.		
June 23		
Off Brenton's Reef Lightship. (Eastern Y. C.). Course 29 miles, windward and leeward. Wind southwest, moderate		3:10:16
First leg, 14½ miles	1:50:04	
Second leg, 14½ miles	1:20:12	
Beat Yankee, 2:09; Whirlwind, 4:19; Weetamoe withdrew.		
June 24		
Off Brenton's Reef Lightship. (Eastern Y. C.). Course 25 miles, triangular. Wind, southwest, moderate to fresh		2:55:52
First leg. Beat 10 miles	1:24:39	
Second leg. Reach 7 miles	39:10	
Third leg. Run 8 miles	51:03	
Beat Yankee, 39 sec; Weetamoe, 1:26; Whirlwind, 6:20.		
June 25		
Off Brenton's Reef Lightship. (Eastern Y. C.). Course 29 miles, windward and leeward. Wind southwest, moderate		3:15:51
First leg, 14½ miles	1:48:35	
Second leg, 14½ miles	1:27:16	
Beat Weetamoe, 1:34; Yankee, 3:15; Whirlwind, 10:43.		
July 7		
Cup course. Observation race. Course, 30 miles windward and leeward. Wind, west southwest, light		3:51:03
First leg, 15 miles	2:11:33	
Second leg, 15 miles	1:39:30	
Beaten by Yankee, 7:38.		
July 8		
Cup course. Observation race. Course 30 miles. windward and leeward. Wind west to southwest, moderate		3:26:13
First leg, 15 miles	1:46:15	
Second leg, 15 miles	1:39:58	
Beaten by Weetamoe, 26s.		
July 9		
Cup course. Observation race. Course 30 miles, windward and leeward. Wind west by south, light		4:00:32
First leg, 15 miles	2:32:05	
Second leg, 15 miles	1:28:27	
Beat Whirlwind, 7:55.		
July 10		
Cup course. Observation race. Course 30 miles, triangular. Wind northeast, fresh		3:11:50
First leg. Reach 10 miles	57:40	
Second leg. Beat 10 miles	1:20:22	
Third leg. Fetch 10 miles	53:48	
Beat Yankee, 34s.		
July 12		
Cup Course. Observation race. Course 30 miles triangular. Wind light variable		5:27:30
First leg. Beat 10 miles	1:23:35	
Second leg. Reach 10 miles	1:55:59	
Third leg. Beat 10 miles	2:08:56	
Beat Whirlwind, 34:50.		
July 16		
Cup Course. Observation race. Course 30 miles triangular. Wind southwest, light		3:17:31
First leg. Beat 10 miles	1:27:30	
Second leg. Reach 10 miles	0:50:05	
Third leg. Reach 10 miles	0:59:56	
Beat Whirlwind, 6:11.		
July 17		
Cup Course. Observation race. Course 30 miles windward and leeward. Wind southwest, strong		3:14:09
First leg. Beat 15 miles	1:55:36	
Second leg. Run 15 miles	1:18:33	
Beaten by Yankee, 5:01; by Weetamoe, 1:53.		
Aug. 3		
Squadron Run. New London to Newport, 37.5 miles. Wind southwest, light to fresh		4:08:30
Sarah's Ledge to Pt. Judith. Beat and Reach, 30.5 miles	3:18:10	
Beat and reach, 30.5 miles	3:18:10	
Pt. Judith to Brenton's Reef, Run, 7 miles	0:47:40	
Beaten by Weetamoe, 3:05; beat Whirlwind, 9:41; beat Yankee, 19:38.		
Aug. 4		
Squadron Run. Newport to Mattapoisett, 31.5 miles. Wind south southwest, heavy		3:42:02
Brenton's Reef to Hen and Chickens. Reach 17 miles	1:18:30	
Hen and Chickens to Nye's Ledge. Run 14.5 miles	1:23:52	
Beaten by Yankee, 20s; beat Whirlwind, 12s; Weetamoe, 29:08.		
Aug. 5		
Race off Mattapoisett. Course, 21 miles, triangular. Wind northwest, moderate		3:37:34
First leg. Reach 7 miles	0:43:25	
Second leg. Reach 7 miles	0:48:48	
Third leg. Beat 7 miles	0:58:34	
Beat Weetamoe, 2:34; Yankee 3:33; Whirlwind, 5:16.		
Aug. 6		
Place and Conditions	Leg	Race
Squadron run. Mattapoisett to Vineyard Haven 37.5 miles. Wind very light, variable		8:53:46
Nye's Ledge to Vineyard Sound Lightship. Beat 17.5 miles	3:45:38	
Vineyard Sound Lightship to West Chop. Reach 20 miles	2:07:18	
Beat Yankee, 7:02; Whirlwind 12:52. Weetamoe D. N. F.		
Aug. 7		
Vineyard Haven to Newport 37 miles. Wind southwest, light to fresh		4:44:28
West Chop to Vineyard Sound Lightship. Beat 20 miles	3:04:24	
Vineyard Sound Lightship to Brenton's Reef. Fetch, 17 miles	1:40:01	
Beat Weetamoe 20s.; Whirlwind 6:33; Yankee 8:19.		
Aug. 8		
Off Brenton's Reef. Astor Cup. Course 30 miles. Windward and leeward. Wind southeast and variable		3:38:10
First leg. Beat 15 miles	2:01:00	
Second leg. Reach 15 miles	1:17:10	
Beaten by Weetamoe 5:26; beat Whirlwind 7:34; Yankee 9:28.		
Aug. 9		
Off Brenton's Reef. Citizen's Cup. Course 30 miles triangular. Wind very light and variable		4:46:57
First leg. Beat 10 miles	2:14:20	
Second leg. Reach 10 miles	59:00	
Third leg. Run 10 miles	1:33:37	
Beaten by Weetamoe 7:34; beat Whirlwind 2:29; Yankee 16:06.		
Aug. 20		
Cup course. Trial race. Course 30 miles leeward and windward. Wind north, moderate		4:22:16
First leg. Run 15 miles	2:03:31	
Second leg. Beat 15 miles	2:18:53	
Beat Weetamoe, 1:06.		
Aug. 21		
Cup course. Trial race. Course 30 miles, triangular. Wind northeast, strong		2:40:20
First leg. Reach 10 miles	45:40	
Second leg. Beat 10 miles	1:16:51	
Third leg. Reach 10 miles	46:49	
Beat Weetamoe, 3:08.		
Sept. 13		
Place and Conditions	Leg	Race
Cup Course. First Cup race. Course 30 miles leeward and windward. Wind north by east, light		4:03:48
First leg. Run 15 miles	2:08:19	
Second leg. Beat 15 miles	1:55:29	
Beat Shamrock V on first leg, 1:56.		
Beat Shamrock V on second leg, 56s.		
Beat Shamrock V on race, 2:52.		
Sept. 15		
Cup Course. Second cup race. Course, 30 miles. Triangular. Wind west, southwest, moderate		4:00:44
First leg. Beat 10 miles	1:40:18	
Second leg. Reach 10 miles	59:10	
Third leg. Run 10 miles	1:21:16	
Beat Shamrock V on first leg 5:56.		
Beat Shamrock V on second leg 3:05.		
Beat Shamrock V on third leg 21s.		
Beat Shamrock V on race 9:34.		
Sept. 17		
Cup Course. Third Cup race. Course, 30 miles, windward and leward. Wind southwest, fresh		3:54:16
First leg. Beat 15 miles	2:13:33	
Second leg. Run 15 miles	1:40:43	
Shamrock V withdrew 46 minutes after start with broken halyard.		
Sept. 18		
Cup Course. Fourth Cup race. Course, 30 miles, triangular. Wind west northwest, fresh		3:10:13
First leg. Beat 10 miles	1:22:08	
Second leg. Fetch 10 miles	51:52	
Third leg. Reach 10 miles	56:13	
Beat Shamrock V on first leg 9:10.		
Beaten by Shamrock V on second leg. 1:23.		
Beaten by Shamrock V on third leg 2:03.		
Beat Shamrock V on race 5:44.		
Recapitulation		
Total distance, 797.5 miles.		
Total time, 96:40:38.		
Speed average, 8.25 knots.		

ALLISON-VAN RYN WIN WAY TO FINAL

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Displaying the best game they have shown in the Pacific southwest tennis championships, Wilmer Allison, Austin, Tex., and Johnny Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., Sept. 26 won their way to the finals in the men's doubles by defeating Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, and Ellsworth Vines, Pasadena, in straight sets, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1.

Berkeley Bell of Austin, Tex., and Gregory Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Cliff Sutter of New Orleans and Bruce Barnes of Austin, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4, to win their way to the final where they will meet Allison and Van Ryn.

Mrs. May Sutton Bundy and her daughter, Dorothy, staged a surprise in the quarterfinals of the women's doubles by defeating Dorothy Weisel of Sacramento and Mary Greef of Kansas City, 4—6, 7—5, 7—5. However, the Bundy combination was eliminated in the semifinals match by Marjory Gladman of Santa Monica and Josephine Cruickshank of Santa Ana, 7—5, 6—2.

MISS VAN WIE WINS MEDAL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—With a total of 325 for 72 holes, Miss Virginia Van Wie of Beverly C. C., won the annual medal play Championship of the Women's Western Golf Association at Glen View Golf Club. In the face of a 50-mile gale, Miss Van Wie scored 42—44—85 for her final 36-hole effort. Mrs. O. G. Hill of Kansas City, former western champion, who made 10 three strokes in two days in the race to overtake Miss Van Wie, lost them in the final round when she took 46—43—89, which made her total 333. Third place was taken by Mrs. Stewart Hanley of Detroit, who scored 352. Mrs. Melvin Jones of Lincolnshire C. C. was fourth with 356. The former champion in the event, Mrs. L. W. Mida of Butterfield C. C. was fifth with 356, and Mrs. John Arends of Kildeer C. C. was sixth with 357.

PEDLEY'S TOUR WINS TITLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTBURY, N. Y.—The California four, led by Eric Pedley, internationalist, won the 12-goal sixteen plate polo tournament at the Meadowbrook Club Sept. 26. Playing in a round-robin final, California defeated the Oasis and last year's winners, the Camels. In the first four-period stretch California outscored the Camels 5 to 2, and then shut out the Camels, 5 to 0. The two beaten fours conceded the victory to California and called off their own four-period duel. The Oasis received one goal by handicap, and the Camels three goals. The final tally was: California 10; the Oasis, 3; Camels, 3.

BRITONS TO INVADE ARGENTINA

LONDON (AP)—Starting on the first visit of a British lawn tennis team to Argentina, E. C. Peters, Mrs. Phoebe Holcroft Watson and Miss Krinyntrude Harvey left London Sept. 26 to be gone three months. They will take part in the Argentine championships and matches in Chile and Uruguay also are anticipated. Harold C. N. Lee and Frederick J. Perry, who have been playing in the United States, will joint the team in Brazil.

AL SIMMONS WINS FOR A'S

Left Fielder's Double in Ninth Drives Home Winning Run

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	102	50	.670
Washington	92	60	.605
New York	84	68	.553
Cleveland	79	72	.523
Detroit	74	77	.490
St. Louis	63	88	.417
Chicago	60	91	.397
Boston	52	100	.342

RESULTS SEPT. 26

Boston 7, Washington 1.
Philadelphia 7, New York 6.
Chicago 3, Detroit 1.
St. Louis at Cleveland (rain).

All that remains in the American League is to simply finish out the scheduled games, as every position in the standing is made certain. The Philadelphia Athletics scored their second victory over the New York Yankees in the final series of the year, by 7 to 6. Chicago opened its final series by winning from Detroit, 3 to 1. Boston took the lead in its engagements with Washington, winning the third contest, 7 to 1.

The A's and Yankees battled on about even terms until the ninth inning, at which time the champions put across the deciding run. Frank Barnes started for the New Yorkers and did well to hold the Athletics to nine hits, but was wild at times. In the ninth, with one man out and Wally Schang on second base, George Pipgras was rushed into the box and was greeted by a double by Al Simmons, to drive in the winning run. Ed. Rommel relieved Charley Perkins in the fifth inning, and did well for the remainder of the game. Simmons made two hits in four times at bat to take the American League batting lead away from Lou Gehrig of the Yanks, who failed to make a hit on three tries.

With Ted Lyons starting both in the box and at bat, the White Sox nosed out the Tigers. The young right-hander held his opponents to five hits and would have shut them out had not a single run crossed the plate in the ninth. He also drove in one of his team's runs and scored one himself with a home run and single. The White Sox pounded Waite Hoyt for eight hits during the eight innings he worked for the Tigers and made two more off Sullivan, who finished. Reynolds and Clancy each made two hits for the winners, with Johnny Kerr getting a triple. Charlie Gehringer scored Detroit's only run by hitting a homer in the ninth.

The Red Sox played air-tight ball behind the veteran Milton Gaston and went ahead in their series with the Senators. Although touched for seven hits, Gaston allowed only one run to cross the plate, and that in the second. Boston made 11 hits off Hadley and Burke, including doubles by Oliver, Todt and Heving. The last named was the batting star of the day, with three out of four, to drive in three of Boston's runs. Two other runs were batted in by Gaston himself. Sam Rice was the only Senator to make more than one hit, his record being two out of four. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1—	7	9	1
New York	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0—	6	7	1

Batteries—Perkins, Rommel and Schang; Barnes, Pipgras and Jorgens. Winning pitcher—Rommel. Losing pitcher—Barnes. Umpires—Nallin, Dinneen and Campbell. Time—1h. 59m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—	3	10	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1	5	1

Batteries—Lyons and Tate; Hoyt, Sullivan and Wise, Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Hoyt. Umpires—Hildebrand, Ormsby and Connolly. Time—1h. 34m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	x—	7	11	0
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	7	2

Batteries—Gaston and Heving; Hadley, Burke and Spencer, Hargrave. Losing pitcher—Hadley. Umpires—Guthrie and Van Grafian. Time—1h. 39m.

TWO-MILE RACES AT FOOTBALL CONTESTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Football games in the "Big Six" are to be featured by two-mile team races on the cinder track, either before the game or between halves. Athletic directors of the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association are substituting these team races for cross-country, hoping they would prove more interesting to the spectators than the start and finish of five-mile cross-country races seen in the past. Six runners will be used on each team, five counting in the scoring, which will be the same as in cross-country, the small total points winning.

The round-robin track schedule arranged is as follows:

Oct. 11—Nebraska at Oklahoma; 18—Kansas at Kansas State; Nebraska at Iowa State; 25—Iowa State at Kansas, Kansas State at Oklahoma.

Nov. 1—Missouri at Kansas State, Oklahoma at Iowa State; 8—Nebraska at Kansas, Iowa State at Missouri; 15—Oklahoma at Kansas, Kansas State at Iowa State, Missouri at Nebraska; 22—Kansas at Missouri; 27—Missouri at Oklahoma, Kansas State at Nebraska.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Mississippi 64, Union 0.
Salem College 6, Marietta 0.
Muskingum 60, Rio Grande 0.
Hibbing J. C. 0, St. Cloud S. T. 0.
Butler 46, Indiana Central 0.
Wabash 23, Central Normal 6.
Indiana S. N. 36, Oakland City 0.
Cotner 6, Western Union 0.
Loyola 43, Carroll College 12.
Detroit 59, Adrian 0.
St. Xavier 14, Transylvania 0.
Ashland 19, Kalamazoo Normal 0.
Sheldon Junior 7, Sioux Falls 0.
John Carroll 25, Broaddus 0.
Dayton 14, Ohio Northern 0.
Wittenberg 21, Georgetown 0.
Temple 13, Thiel 6.
Duquesne 37, Slippery Rock 0.
Loyola 31, Louisiana S. N. 7.
St. Edwards 6, Daniel Baker 0.
Simmons 32, John Tarleton 0.
North Dakota 39, Superior Teachers 0.
Chillicothe 13, Kirksville T. S. 0.
Coe 24, Parsons 0.
Illinois Wesleyan 13, Elmhurst 7.

CUBS AND WHITE SOX TO MEET

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The ancient series for the championship of Chicago is to be revived by the Cubs and White Sox here next week. Harry Brabiner, secretary of the latter team, called William Veeck, president of the former and issued the challenge over the phone. The first two games are to be played on Oct. 1 and 2, at the American League Park. The next three, on Oct. 3, 4 and 5, will be played in the National League Park. If more games are necessary, the succeeding two will be played at the White Sox arena.

Cardinals Clinch Pennant With Win

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	91	61	.599
Chicago	88	64	.579
New York	85	67	.559
Brooklyn	84	67	.556
Pittsburgh	79	73	.519
Boston	69	82	.457
Cincinnati	69	83	.389
Philadelphia	52	100	.342

RESULTS SEPT. 26

St. Louis 10, Pittsburgh 9.
Chicago 7, Cincinnati 5.

Gabby Street and his St. Louis Cardinals brought to a conclusion one of the most brilliant dashes in the history of the National League on Sept. 26, when they defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates, 10 to 5, and made certain the winning of the 1930 pennant. For many weeks the outcome of the race has been a question, but now, even if the Cards drop both of their remaining games and the Cubs win both of theirs, the St. Louis club will hold the lead. Chicago, now under the managership of Rogers Hornsby, clinched second place in the standing by again defeating Cincinnati, this time by 7 to 5. New York, Brooklyn, Boston and Philadelphia were not scheduled to play.

To Jess Haines, one of the National League's veteran pitchers, goes the honor of winning the pennant for St. Louis. Before some 10,000 fans he held the Pirates to eight scattered hits and enabled the Cardinals to win their third championship in five years. The Pirates started off in the third inning as if they intended to stop the Cards in their tracks. After Brames, the pitcher had singled and Dugas had hit out, Paul Waner hit a home run into the right field stands. In the fourth, however, Gabby Street's players came right back to establish a lead that was never threatened by the Pirates. The entire St. Louis team batted around in that inning and included hits by Hafey, Mancuso, Gelbert, Douthit, Frisch, Bottomley and Watkins, all which came before a man could be retired. The hit made by Watkins was a homer. The Cardinals added three more runs in the sixth, on a single by Haines, Adams's double, Frisch's triple and a double by Bottomley. Gus Suhr also hit a homer for the Pirates.

The Cubs made certain their second-place position although they lost in their efforts to catch the Cardinals. Hornsby's players are still three games behind the leaders and have only two contests remaining to be played. The winners went off to a good start in the first and third innings by timely hitting, aided by two Cincinnati errors. The Reds came back with two runs in the sixth on singles by Meusel and Heilmann, a wild pitch and Ford's sacrifice fly. One inning later Durocher's home run and three other hits put the Reds out in front. In Chicago's seventh, Pinch-hitter Stephenson singled and Teachout, who ran for him, scored on Blair's triple. Blair came home on an error and Cuyler followed with a single. Hack Wilson then hit his fifty-fourth home run of the season, to give the Cubs their margin of victory. The scores:

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	7	0	3	0	0	x—	10	16	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0—	5	8	2

Batteries—Haines and Mancuso; Brame and Hemsley, Bool. Umpires—Quigley, Reardon and Klem. Time—1h. 55m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	x—	7	12	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0—	5	9	3

Batteries—Blake, Bush and Hartnett; Benton, Johnson, Ash and Gooch. Winning pitcher—Blake. Losing pitcher—Benton. Umpires—Pfirman, Magerkurth and Higler. Time—1h. 58m.

Sir Thomas Will Challenge Again

NEW YORK (AP)—The Irishman whom Americans have acclaimed "the best loser in the world" called on New York's debonair Mayor Sept. 26 on the eve of his departure for England and announced that he is coming back before long for the cup he left behind him.

In a prepared statement issued at the end of a half hour's private interview with Mayor J. J. Walker, Sir Thomas Lipton, whose Shamrock V was defeated by the American defender Enterprise in the races off Newport, R. I., last week, declared he would challenge again for the America's Cup.

"Within two years?" newspaper men asked.

"Two years, pooh!" said Sir Thomas. "I'll challenge shortly."

Will he change the mast on his yacht in his next attmept to win the cup?

The 80-year-old sportsman, whose collection of yachting trophies is one of the largest in the world, refused to say.

"They tell me the mast of the Enterprise cost $40,000," he declared, tugging his goatee. "They say it's so light no boat can beat it. We'll see."

His prepared statement paid tribute to America's welcome and her sportsmanship and then declared:

"To the fine collection of yachting cups, trophies of many races my boats have won in many waters, I feel it a pity that I am not to add this year that blue ribbon trophy of international racing, the America's Cup. But we Scotch-Irish, whichever you prefer it—do not easily give up and I think I can best answer the generous spirit in which your people have received me by saying I hope to be back before long for another try."

After the interview with the Mayor Sir Thomas, flanked by a crowd of City Hall stenographers and a horde of cameramen, launched into repartee with the crowd.

He recited again his favorite joke anent the intelligence of the early Bostonians who staged the Boston Tea Party "because they found the tea wasn't Lipton's."

Mayor Walker announced that the cup to be presented to "the best loser in the world," at the suggestion of Will Rogers will be designed, executed and sent to Sir Thomas later at his home. Subscriptions for it are still pouring into City Hall.

Then the famous sportsman departed, stopping repeatedly to shake hands with the stenographers. He paused on City Hall steps to give the photographers their chance, stepped into his car and was whisked away to his hotel. Sept. 27 he will sail for England on the Leviathan.

LIGHT, SMALL SQUAD AT IOWA

Has Football Game With Only One 'Big Ten' Eleven

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IOWA CITY—With a squad of less than 50 candidates averaging 169 pounds, the smallest and lightest in a decade, University of Iowa is preparing for a schedule which includes only one game in the "Big Ten." Coach B. E. Ingwerson is working with the least promising squad of several years, but hopes to make something of it before the big intersectional games which come at the end of the season.

Included in the ranks of the Hawkeyes are only three of the regulars from the team of 1929, which split even in six western conference games. H. E. Ely '31, a 218-pound tackle; L. A. Reedquist '31, and G. R. Rogge '31, are the regulars back to bolster the Old Gold eleven this year.

Six other major letter winners of 1929 are back to bid for regular positions. Leo B. Jensvold '31, and his twin brother, L. V. Jensvold '31, are making the strongest bids for quarterback, with the former rated best.

Fast, Heavy Fullback

O. M. Sansen '32, a 190-pound sophomore flash from last year who combines speed with tremendous driving power, is expected to be the most consistent ground gainer, playing fullback. W. P. Benjamin '32, tackle; G. N. Mastrogany '31, end; and G. E. Higdon '31, are the other major "I" men and all are making strong bids for regular posts.

A score of minor award winners and a dozen promising aspirants from last year's freshman squad seek to outshine their more experienced team mates. With Capt.-Elect Marcus J. Magnussen '31, ineligible after a dispute with the disciplinary committee, E. L. Dolly '33, has planted his 202 pounds securely in the varsity center position, and is the only sophomore virtually assured of a regular post.

With Higdon at left guard, S. N. Tompkins '32, will probably use his 200 pounds most consistently at the right of Dolly. Alexander Rogers '33 will be his chief substitute.

Elmo Nelson '32, and R. E. Hickman '32, have received preference for the halfback jobs in drills so far but are receiving strong competition from a sophomore, J. H. Warrington '33, and a member of last year's "B" team, J. F. Willer '32.

Two Triple-Threat Men

Both Hickman and Warrington are triple threat men, the former balancing the beam at 170 pounds and the latter at 190 pounds. While both display excellence at passing and ball carrying, neither is an outstanding punter but they have combined in taking over the job because of a sagacity of good kickers on the Old Gold squad.

Although weighing less than 160 pounds, Willer's speed will probably make him a valuable fourth quarter man. His elusive tactics make him the logical successor of O. H. Pape, blond, speed merchant who would have starred for the Hawkeyes had he not been declared ineligible for playing semiprofessional football.

J. R. Kriz '33, 180-pound fullback; J. F. Dee '33, 190-pound tackle; G. S. Hauge '31, halfback; J. P. Stutsman '33, 190-pound tackle; J. H. Wodka '33, 185-pound guard; J. B. Hay '32, 155-pound end; and Tullio Dellavedova '33, 190-pound tackle, are some of the most likely substitutes.

Twelve major lettermen of the 1929 team, including Capt. Willis A. Glassgow, star halfback, went the way of graduation, and a trio of the season's best prospects, Pape, Magnussen, and Co-Capt.-Elect Mike Farroh, famous blocking halfback, was declared ineligible.

Since both of the co-captains-elect were barred from competition, Coach Ingwersen will name a temporary leader for each of Iowa's eight contests, and an honorary captain will be chosen at the close of the season. Three intersectional contests appear on the Old Gold schedule.

Bill Terry Almost Certain of Title

NEW YORK (AP)—It will take a few remarkable performances by his rivals to keep Bill Terry first baseman of the New York Giants, from capturing the 1930 National League batting championship. With only two games to play, Terry has a mark of .404 according to the averages released, Sept. 27, which include games of Sept. 24, and even if he fails to connect for the rest of the season, he cannot drop far below that mark.

His nearest rival, Babe Herman of Brooklyn, is credited with a .393 average, 11 points behind the leader, while Chuck Klein of Philadelphia, third on the list of regulars, has a .388 average.

Terry not only has the batting title almost within his possession, but he is close to a league record for the total number of h

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Heart and Philosophy

The Glory of the Nightingales, by Edwin Arlington Robinson. New York: Macmillan. $2.

EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON'S new poem is strictly modern. This time he does not unwind a golden thread of the Arthurian legend, but considers what might almost be an aftermath of such a recent event as last October's unpoetic market crash. Even the best of artists does not always splash at a ten-league canvas; but, within the narrow bounds of a frame that will fit appropriately into the metropolitan's one-room apartment and his crowded day, paints a picture of man's heart and philosophy.

"The Glory of the Nightingales," in fact, portrays very cunningly two men, Nightingale and Malory. The woman, Agatha, remains throughout more nebulous by far than Cavender's wife. The author opens the story a day before the climax in the drama of a lifelong friendship. Malory, with revenge in his heart and all his wealth a shining steel-cold weapon, in his pocket, walks toward Sharon.

With a long way before him there to Sharon,
And a longer way from Sharon to the sea.

What the witches' song does for the opening of "Macbeth," the long walk of this lone, determined man does for this new drama. At twilight he comes to Agatha's "last hillside house" without a door, and, though he watches there until he can no longer see, but only feel "her glimmering name on the cold stone with chilly fingers," his purpose is unchanged. He goes into the town where he was born and married, he looks on the house once his, where "another drama of home was played now behind those curtains," and remains unmoved.

A Clear Mystery

The next day he walks briskly as though shod with Hermes' "winged sandals," because he feels the spur of "a good going forward to the right end." He holds himself secure, richer than Crœsus, powerful and free. At last he sees Nightingale's stone mansion with towers by the sea. A door opens and he hears the voice of a lost friend, a boyhood friend: "Malory, are you there!" What he had come to do, he cannot do. Not entirely because, like the hero of Galsworthy's play, he cannot escape his decent self, though there may be something of that in it, too.

To disclose more of the plot would spoil the mystery which deserves the poet's own telling. It is a clear mystery, if such a thing may be. Somehow Robinson's skill in using his backhanded method of telling a story has so increased that he discloses just enough now to keep confusion at a safe distance and yet to preserve the dramatic effect of listening to a man's talk and learning his past from what he says and feels.

Can it be that the American has really overcome the great fault of obscurity which seemed unavoidable when Robert Browning first tried the dramatic monologue from which probably Robinson evolved his own characteristic combination of narrative, monologue and dialogue; or is it simply that when one learns the formula—and that is a formula—one more easily appeases curiosity with imagination and grows accustomed to seeing wonderfully plain what lies under the microscope while all else beyond is blurred?

The Dominant Bird

The title of the poem in itself suggests a song. The nearest thing to lyric, perhaps, is Nightingale's description of himself, a splendid climax in a conversation of many climaxes, which takes place in a room with "three walls tiered high with books" and a fourth almost all a window framing the ever-changing sea. Nightingale recalls that he was "the dominant bird, outsinging and outshining and outflying everything else."

I was a prodigal father's thrifty son,
With wisdom to be generous in my thrift.
I was a man the more to be admired
For tempering admiration with respect,
Or with a gracious imitation of it.
I was a man aware that each man carried
Only a lamp the Lord had given him.
I raised myself no higher than others held me,
And therefore was a brother who understood.
I was a light that would be shining always,
A light for generations to remember.
I was a sort of permanent morning star.
I was the Glory of the Nightingales.

This is not pure exultation, as it may sound when torn from its context. What connotation John Keats has given the name of the bird clings here to the outcry of a most unsuccessful, self-made man. Robinson has written a grim poem, his men speak bitterly. You may wish that he could hear Pippa passing as his great predecessor did and so sing more happily; but, be that as it is, still you must listen to his poetry, as Malory to Nightingale's Voice,

Like a desolating cry of an old music,
Long unheard, and falling strange in a new place,

and, hearing it full and strong in this new work, acknowledge his art gratefully. If the morn is not yet at seven, midnight is passed; there is light.

There was nothing left for Malory but remembrance
Of the best that was behind him, a life struggling
In the darkness of a longer way before him
Than a way there was from anywhere to Sharon—
A darkness where his eyes were to be gilded
By light that would be his, and Nightingale's.

I. F.

Illustration by A. H. Watson for "Pillicock Hill," Poems Selected by Herbert Asquith From His Larger Collection, Published Under the Same Title Two Years Ago (Oxford).

Children of the Earth

Children of the Earth, by Ethel Mannin. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

ETHEL MANNIN'S "Children of the Earth" has its scene on one of the Channel Islands where the folk are a little less English than French, the language is a hybrid patois borrowed from both tongues, and the government is British.

The crofters and peasants of the island till their infinitesimal farms, raise potatoes and tomatoes, freesias and daffodils, ship their scanty crops to England, and make barely enough to pay for the next season's planting. They draw upon the sea too, going out early each morning to collect the catch from their nets and pots before doing a day's work on the farms. Between whiles they work at quarrying or coopering, or any other odd job, and with it all get hardly more than a poor living. A hard life and a meager life; but Miss Mannin's people have plenty of fire and vitality. Some of them are even exuberant.

Up to the time when Jean le Camillon was 25 he had struggled along in this fashion, without thought for anything except a livelihood. He had a quarter of an acre of rented land, a two-room cottage, a rickety cart and a still more rickety horse. He had also a boat, some nets and lobster-pots, and a strong body of industrious habit. With it all he just existed. Then Marie Dauvigny came over on a St. Malo boat to work in the potato fields, and their eyes met at the St. Helier market. There was no courtship for these children of the earth, but a sudden and complete surrender. They married, but Marie kept on working in the fields. The only difference was that she kept the cottage with Breton cleanliness, and that there was a savings account now at the post office; and for Jean a new heaven and a new earth.

Their children came fast; Jon, Jeanne-Marie, Gay, Martin and Fleur. All the time Marie worked as hard as Jean did, and with the advent of Fleur the mother's strength gave out and Jean became a widower.

By aid of the occasional slatternly services of a neighbor woman, Jean raised his five children, until Jeanne-Marie was old enough to take charge. He worked as hard as ever, but the joy had gone out of him. Gradually his interest in his children revived him, especially his affection for his eldest, Jon. Then they were taken away from him, one by one. Jeanne-Marie, his efficient little housekeeper, married an estimable young man of the village and had a home of her own. Jon went to the war and was killed. Martin was lost while shooting the Gullet, a passage into the Bay. Gay ran away with a gypsy and was married in St. Malo. Finally, little Fleur, who had high resolves about devoting herself to her father, fell in love with a "city feller" and departed in bridal dignity for London. Jean at 45 was bowed by hard work and disappointment, still capable of years of toil, but with no one to toil for. At this point, Gay, widowed and with a little son, comes back to keep house for her father. The cycle of life is renewed and Jean is content.

In picturing this primitive kind of existence, Ethel Mannin has gone to the extreme in investing it with romance and with what she apparently regards as elemental passion. She evidently has a genuine love for the scenes and the people she portrays, but at the same time she has felt it needful to bring them within the range of popular fiction. In order to do this she has stressed the emotional experiences of Jean and Marie. Digging potatoes and picking tomatoes are less obviously material for a novel than love and mating. Love and potatoes both are a part of human life, but one feels in Miss Mannin's book a disposition to paint in more purple than really belongs in the picture. Along with this goes a puzzling unevenness in the diction of her characters. Sometimes they speak like poets; sometimes like peasants. One is willing to grant them poetry, but would it not be expressed in the language of their daily life?

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Job's Comforters

AMERICAN teachers, more than publishers, booksellers or librarians, must carry the burden of making the United States "book conscious," says W. T. Crouch in the Publishers' Weekly. The broadcasting of this lesson is the second—so far as we have noticed—gesture of the Book Publishers' Research Institute for betterment of the trade. A fine gesture, too; though just how it is going to benefit the publishing business is not quite clear.

Still, Mr. Crouch's ideas may well be spread about. "The evidence is overwhelming," he says, "that our college graduates often have never started—much less continued—the cultivation of intellectual interests after college." Without asking how far one could continue what one had never started, we may accept Mr. Crouch's testimony, for being connected with the University of North Carolina Press, he is in a position to see both the teacher's and the publisher's side.

* * *

If publishers attempt mass production they will have to aim at "the satisfaction of an already proved wide consumer interest," he says, and the result will be "competition for the tabloid audience with tabloid writing in book form." Will be? Perhaps Mr. Crouch has read only those of the recent titles that are sponsored by the University of North Carolina.

Only the teachers can remedy the situation. And "the first and most important task in educating the American public to the values and uses of books" is to instill in the educators the importance of setting a good example in this respect by reading widely and forming libraries of their own books.

We fear the publishers will find poor consolation in the counsels brought back to them by this research institute, their creature. First, the educators must be educated. Then, their pupils, profiting by their example, must learn of the uses and values of books. Then, perhaps, people will buy books. In the meantime, the publishers may wait. We are no business man; but if we had an interest in a publishing house that showed signs of adopting that policy, we should transfer our investment to miniature golf.

* * *

"Nothing could have caused us more grief," writes Ednah Crosby Farrier of the House of Putnam, "than to think that you had missed a full page of Putnam news notes! (see your column of Sept. 13th). For what they are worth we are inclosing the sheet which may be the one which arrived in such complete undress."

Well, this precious sheet contains a piece about the author of "Nero," who is Arthur Weigall, and announcement of a book by another one of those precocious authors to whom the House of Putnam seems unable to refuse anything.

Weigall is here credited with being "an Egyptologist and historian of the first water," a novelist with four titles to his credit, the author of "any number of dramatic sketches and song lyrics" and "a stage designer of no mean ability." Also, "at the instigation of Lord Northcliffe, Mr. Weigall several years ago made an intensive study of film art, one result of which was a marked improvement of English film programs." Oh, to be in England, now that Weigall's in the cinema.

Mary Remsen North, "Lone Girl Scout," reduces the age of authorship one year below William Marsh's; she's 10. That's a year over the age we recommended for child authors. But since her book is made up from a diary she has kept since she was 6, it is possible that this is—at last—that child's book for which you have all been waiting. It is said to describe a cruise of 350 miles down the Colorado River and the crossing of uncharted deserts in Mexico and Lower California.

"Accuracy, accuracy, accuracy!" we have no doubt, is enjoined on publishers' publicity persons as forcibly as on Pulitzer reporters. For the most part, they show that, like the school and college students referred to by Mr. Crouch, they are worthy of their training. Occasionally they slip. As when Dutton's gossip calls Leonard Merrick's "The Little Dog Laughed" his first novel in four years. In fact, it is a collection of short stories. We had the bad fortune to read the worst one first, and came near passing up the rest, which, if they do not warrant all the encomiums of his fellow-authors—Merrick must have a genius for friendship—are mostly readable.

We maintain our liking for short stories in book form. That's why we're glad to see Norton publishing all of John Russell's South Sea stories in one volume, called "Color of the East." This includes the stories published in three previous collections. It makes a book of 872 pages—quite Doubleday-Doranish.

Speaking of Northcliffe—as Putnam was in that lost sheet—reminds us that we are holding another review for a publication date, in deference to that peculiarity of publishers which we have mentioned before. This is Hamilton Fyfe's "Northcliffe: An Intimate Biography," which Macmillan will issue Oct. 7. (In England Allen & Unwin have already published it.)

Our single experience of Northcliffe disclosed at least one facet of the man. You will recall that in the war years he visited the American continent on an official mission. We used to be a newspaper man ourself, and we were present when he addressed a gathering of business men at a luncheon in Montreal. Greeted with warm applause, he began thus: "I don't know whether you greet me so cordially because you are glad to see me, or because you know that I have several millions to spend on this continent for war purposes."

The audience seemed pleased. It's pretty hard, as you may have noticed in theaters, not to please an audience.

Roosevelt—A Friend's View

Roosevelt: The Story of a Friendship, by Owen Wister. New York: Macmillan. $4.

IT RARELY happens that there comes to this reviewer so satisfying a book as Owen Wister's "Roosevelt," fittingly subtitled "The Story of a Friendship." There has been much written about Theodore Roosevelt, of which all that has come under this reviewer's notice contributes to upbuild admiration for his character. In this book the reader is made so much he better acquainted with Roosevelt rather than with his achievements; with what he was rather than what he did.

Wister's friendship with Roosevelt began when they were undergraduates at Harvard. The book covers nearly 40 years, during which occurred the entire sequence of events that gave the name on its title page so important a place in American history. These events, however, are not its subject matter. They are inescapably a part of it, and will be better understood by many readers for Mr. Wister's presentation of Roosevelt as a friend knew him while they were taking place. The once current idea, for example, that Roosevelt when he headed the Progressive Party was moved by personal ambition is here convincingly eliminated. One may quote from the prologue addressed to Mrs. Roosevelt for epitome: "Here is your book; a page of old acquaintance; Harvard, as he and I knew it; Boston, as it used to be; by-gone events that stirred us all in their day; much of my by-gone self, and all that I saw and thought of him you wedded." For readers who were of that time, or near to it, there must needs be an undertone of retrospective melancholy in the reading.

Over those 40 years Mr. Wister's memory, literary skill, and documentary reminders have contributed to paint with words a noteworthy portrait which, as some painted portraits do, comes authentically alive. There are many talks in the book. On one occasion Wister was asking Roosevelt's advice as to which of three stories that he had in mind he should actually write. He outlined the plots. "Why, my dear Dan," said Roosevelt, "you must write all three! And you must begin with your Philadelphia story. And when you come to your cowboy tragedy, why—don't leave it in such unrelieved blackness. Let in some sunlight, somehow. Leave your reader with the feeling that life, after all, does—go—on." It was the habit of the man to space his words when he intended emphasis, and the emphasis here indicates a characteristic of Roosevelt that is one small but important item among the numberless touches that go to make a portrait in print or on canvas. "Leave your reader with the feeling that life, after all, does—go—on."

As a presentment of period and people Mr. Wister's book has, no doubt, a permanent value. For one thing among the many, it describes the social life of the White House during a Presidency which will hardly be duplicated for the interest and variety of distinguished guests it assembled under that roof. A reviewer—wishing, for example, to find again the author's explanation of his friend's amazing ability to accomplish so many diverse activities in the same day—regrets the absence of an index.

A Stout Supporter

Mary Gladstone (Mrs. Drew): Her Diaries and Letters, edited by Lucy Masterman. London: Methuen. 21s. net.

THIS is a considerable volume of nearly 500 pages; but as it presents vividly the whole of a long life in ordered extracts from diaries and letters, Mrs. Masterman is really to be congratulated on a brilliant exercise in the unobtrusive art of selection and compression. For Mrs. Drew's life was not only long, but must remain of great interest to students of recent social and political history. The fifth of Gladstone's eight children, she did not marry until she was 37, and the earlier part of her life was spent in the closest contact with the political and social celebrities of the Victorian era. One of her own comments, written on March 27, 1920, indicates something of the range of memories that begin in the early '60s: "Home Rule Bill that everybody hates passed by majority of hundreds. That of 1886, satisfying hundreds, was defeated by 30! Such is life."

Certainly her famous father, who had a great gift for exciting the hero-worship of the England of his day, had no stouter supporter than his daughter Mary. In 1864 she goes to the House of Commons, where "Dizzy spoke for two hours and 50 minutes. His speech was impertinent and vulgar. . . . Most noble and grand did Papa look when he got up." There and in many other passages nobody quite comes up to Papa; the poet Browning, who "makes himself very agreeable," is yet "not altogether a remarkable person to look at, and talks in a rather too self-confident way."

But the warmest and happiest friendship exists between the Balfour and Gladstone families, in spite of Arthur Balfour's opinion that "a Conservative believes in a real past, a Radical in an imaginary future." The past of these happy, talented and fortunate young people, all together in London or country houses in the heyday of their youth and wide interests, is certainly both tremendously real and humanly attractive.

The list of notables who come under review by the lively young woman of the early diary might be extended almost indefinitely. There is Tennyson, reading his poetry at Hawarden: ". . . most ingenuous in the way he does not attempt to conceal his pride and admiration in particular passages"; there is Tennyson, inevitably worsted in an argument with "Papa" on eternal punishment: "He doesn't seem much of a Christian, though I expect he is really very religious." There is the Ruskin who displays "the most gentle and chivalrous manner"; and there is the Ruskin whom Papa calls "an inequalitarian," and who "argued in favor of vicarious punishment, of slavery, of war . . . and said that the wrong man should be executed rather than none."

There is Henry Irving, with whom a walk is a "dead failure" because, in spite of "his long thin legs," he walks at the rate of "one-quarter of a mile an hour." We meet Lord Acton, Lord Rosebery, Pope Pius IX, King Edward VII, Ellen Terry, John Bright and many others, including an unnamed member of the Rothschild family who "is an abstemious, early-rising man, but looks at one as if a bit of dirt was next him." The descriptions of places visited are as various as the people, ranging from Pompeii to Portland Prison. The one blemish is the absence of an index.

"Catch a Falling Star"

Doctor Donne and Gargantua: The First Six Cantos, by Sacheverell Sitwell. London: Duckworth. 7s. 6d. net. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $10.

TO EMPLOY allegory in poetry, at this time of day, is a daring business. The poet who undertakes it must have powers that the majority of his contemporaries seem reluctant to cultivate (which accounts for so much go-ahead "realism" in present-day verse): the power to interpret his dream not simply as a dream but as convincing pageantry of color and beauty, the power to present original, intangible shapes vividly, the power to continue in a material world the music whose strains were overheard on the other side of the borderland of fantasy. He must, indeed, be willing to take the risk of obeying the injunction of that great allegorist, Dr. Donne: "Go and catch a falling star."

Mr. Sitwell has here dared impressively. The theme of "Doctor Donne and Gargantua" is the never-ceasing clash between beauty and the unbeautiful; and that the poet was well aware of its many difficulties when he began is revealed in his foreword, which informs us of the long stretch of years over which the project was planned to extend. The first portion of the poem was published nine years ago; and so that readers might refresh their memories, before embarking on the second three of the six cantos now completed, the already published sections have been reprinted. Of those first cantos the author says that "certain brusqueries of style have been purposely and conscientiously left as they stand, for they act as a foreshortening and curb the sentimentality which it is not easy to avoid in a long poem."

Shows Good Judgment

In this the poet shows good judgment. Unlike his sister, Miss Edith Sitwell, he employs a technical method that, while exotic, is never bizarre. Consequently his poems are mainly smooth: at any rate, they are never harsh and jagged. And smooth poetry is always in peril of being facile and mannered. The smoothness of the general craftsmanship also characterizes the allegory in Mr. Sitwell's poem, and here it is a virtue—the allegory need not deter a twentieth-century audience which believes in running as it reads. It is of extreme simplicity, and the following is perhaps a representative example of what is supposed to be an obscure passage.

All these were forgotten and the lutes were broken;
The unborn madrigals hung late in the green gardens,
Dwelling in the wind because no lips came to find them;
There were no fancies in the ivory lute
And even in the boughs the throats of jewels were dumb.

At any rate, the poet considers it sufficiently obscure to justify an explanatory note: the key to the whole passage is supplied in the information that the jewels are "singing birds." The lines themselves are worth quoting for another reason. They convey the general sense of luxury. Mr. Sitwell's imagery is musical and warm. He uses it to invoke picture after lovely and luxurious picture, of naiads, and clouds ("proud swans, on the calm lake . . . sometimes preening their flightless feathers"), temples and mountains—a hundred riches of fantastic southern landscapes, wherein Gargantua pursued his grotesque mission.

Lucidity Never Lost

Yet we cannot help feeling that Mr. Sitwell's most triumphant moments arrive when he is depicting one of these scenes in a simple phrase, one instance being that in which we are shown "down the long shadows of the burnt out day" a yoke of white oxen climbing "at sunset to their stable, who left for their journey at the dawn before."

Lucidity, however, is never lost, and the poet says truly that, with the aid of his notes, "there should be little else to understand." Allegorical or not, the poem will be searched in vain for any special twentieth century message or significance. It is really a timeless rhapsody, composed by one who soon parts company with contemporaries like Humbert Wolfe, whom the general manner of "Doctor Donne and Gargantua" suggests for a brief while. To Mr. Sitwell "sunset peacefulness" means vastly more than the tumult of high noon that others find so fascinating nowadays. In the view of the author of "Doctor Donne and Gargantua," the modern contrivances that are supposed to threaten the poet's "paradise of daisies" have as little importance as though they belonged to a far wilderness which he never reaches even if he would, because all about him, tempting him to linger, are "flowing paths of music."

THOMAS MOULT.

The Painter of a Period

Goya: An Impresion of Spain, by Lord Derwent. London: Methuen. 10s. 6d.

THIS is an excellent book because it is the work of an impassioned intelligence—a platitudinous remark until one remembers the drab and knowing pedantry which so often characterizes that kind of book on Spain which has got beyond the Carmen legend. And not only the pedantry, which has its excuses and virtues, but a patronizing, well-bred lack of enthusiasm. "On se trompe toujours sur l'Espagne," wrote Elie Faure. But why should one not be deceived? There are 20,000,000 Spaniards who will supply 20,000,000 legendary Spains in vehement good faith; and that ought to be good enough excuse for the foreigner.

Lord Derwent understands all this. He is not timid with knowledge or intuition. His evocation of Goya and Goya's Spain is not a study in æsthetics, a history of painting or a recomparison of the masters; but a vivid and cunning display of a historical atmosphere in which an understanding of Goya as a painter becomes inevitable. It is a personal book, as a book on the most personal of countries ought to be. It is, in some of its flashes and digressions, the kind of book a Spaniard might have written. And it is original, as far as books on Spain go, in that, like its subject, it is in large part Madrileño in spirit.

A Goya Paradox

This is one of the Goya paradoxes. He could show what Lord Derwent aptly calls "the granite under lip" of Aragon, and say "No" in the celebrated manner of the province. But Madrid absorbed him. He became the painter of fashion. We hear so little about Madrid. The legends have danced in Seville, lamented in Granada and shown teeth of dynamite in Barcelona; but in Madrid, although Goya painted every gesture of its life and the whole spectacle of the late eighteenth century, there has been no legend. The capital has tamed provincial fantasy. Yet what more diverting spectacle is there than Madrid at this period, with its holidays in the fields of San Isidro which Goya caught in every detail, with its astonishing fashions, its mountebank politics, its submission to the French and its rising against them, and all that stirring of popular expression which produced the majo: and, in music, for example, what we now call "the Spanish idiom." Goya caught the gesture of the popular revolt against Italian music and painted "La Caramba" and "La Tirana." It is recorded that Beckford startled Madrid society for a time by appearing in the dress of a majo and insisting on street music being played for him. The singers may have been Andalusian, their tonadillas may have prepared the way for the Carmen legend, and, if you like, in the late eighteenth century the last depths of the decadence were reached. But the popular ferment was a living thing and captured Madrid and Goya.

Popular Quality

There is this personal, popular quality in all his paintings of fashion. His portraits are all people first; then, in the exuberance of the hour, people dressed up. It is always hard completely to appreciate that essential in the Spanish character indicated in the words: "We are as noble as the King, only not as rich"; and harder still to grasp that this democratic aristocrat is essentially a man of fashion. Goya's fashions were men. He was the painter of a period, from its delights in the "Pradera de San Isidro" to its horrible disasters in the invasion, which he indicated in his paintings of the Dos de Mayo executions; he was also the universal artist, the painter of men in the pride of life and in the dark tortures of consciousness. And he had that astonishing Spanish faculty for seeing everything and rendering it without embarrassment. V. S. P.

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SELLING OF SECURITIES IS VIGOROUS

Sharp Declines in Prices of Leading Issues—Irregular Close

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market ended a fortnight of almost steadily declining prices today with the bears still in the saddle.

Selling was again general throughout the list and although the usual short coverings assisted an advance from the lows, many groups, especially the rails, were weak.

Rallies appearing intermittently during the two hours of vigorous trading were feebly held, for with the market at the levels of the June lows bearish professionals were loathe to give up. Some circles expressed a belief that a selling climax was close at hand, pointing out that the end of a period of violent movement is usually marked by accentuated activity.

A late rally reduced many of the day's txtreme losses to fractional proportions, but the majority of shares closed lower. General Electric, U. S. steel, American Telephone and American Can, were fairly steady throughout.

Standard Oil of New Jersey, Allied Chemical, National Biscuit, and Sears Roebuck lost 2 to 4 before meeting support. Atchison tumbled more than 5, Canadian Pacific nearly 5, Southern Railway 3, Union Pacific and Norfolk & Western 2. Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago North Western, New Haven, Rock Island and Missouri Pacific made new lows, together with Radio, International Telephone, and Standard Oils of New York and California. The market closed irregular. Sales approximatde 2,650,000 shares.

Bears in Control

Periodic pressure against U. S. Steel, General Electric, Standard Oil of New Jersey, American Can, American Telephone and other stocks of similar grade gave the shorts frequent opportunities to cover throughout the list without sending prices up appreciably.

Buying orders seemed to have been placed almost entirely on a scale down, in many instances considerably below the market, and in the absence of much interest on the part of bargain hunters the bears found it relatively easy to jump out at will.

Weakness of grains in Chicago, where wheat broke 1 to 2 cents in the earlier dealings, gave some impetus to the selling of shares, although the stock market, with a definite decline of its own to handle, has been paying less attention recently to the troubles of wheat.

The day's news was not of a character to stimulate selling. Trade summaries said the week's improvement in business had been moderate, with buying more active in numerous wholesale and jobbing lines, and that the outlook for fall had improved.

One brokerage house, which solicited the opinion of banners and corporation executives in 56 cities, said a majority had agreed that "the worst of the business storm is over."

Reports from the oYungstown steel district said that operations of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company would be 5 per cent lower next week, but that Republic & Carnegie would maintain this week's ratios.

Bonds Are Firm

The high price level reached by domestic bonds in one of the most active weeks of the year was maintained in the short session today. A disposition of some holders to sell bonds at a slight concession under the best figures of the year somewhat slowed down the forward movement, but a firm trend was evident, and many issues registered small gains.

Among high-grade domestic issues, Baltimore & Ohio 5s of 1995, Great Northern 7s, Southern Pacific first 4s, Consolidated Gas 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric and Laclede Gas 5½s of 1960 moved higher. Erie 5s of 1967 moved lower.

Foreign bonds were steadq. French 7½s were well bought. German 7s and 5½s sold slightly off from the previous close, but the volume of sales diminished. After showing strength yesterday, U. S. Governments receded a point or two on the average.

Selling continued to depress stock privilege issues. Shell Union warrant 5s were sharply reactionary on thin sales. Some of the more active rails, such as Atchison 4½s and St. Paul adjustment 5s, both convertible issues, moved lower.

CHICAGO STOCKS

100 Acme Steel	49	49
50 Am Radio & T.	1¼	1¼
200 Art Metal Wks	8	7½
150 As Tel Util	22⅞	22¼
1300 Bastian-Bless	31⅞	30
350 Brown Fence	21½	21½
150 Burnham Trad	4	4
1050 Butler Bros	9¾	9
200 Ceco Mfg	5	4
400 eCnt Pb Serv A	24⅜	24⅜
1400 Cent & S W Util	21	20
350 Chi City pf	10½	10¼
4300 Chicago Corp	11	10½
2500 Chi Corp pf	43⅞	43¼
600 Chicago nvenes	7	6⅞
725 Common Edison	274	267
200 Consumers Co	5	4⅞
950 Cont Chgo	14	13⅜
4000 Cord Corp	6¾	6
1100 El House Ut	40½	38¾
480 Gleaner C Har	26⅞	26
850 Grt Lakes Air	5	5
150 Hormell & Co	29¾	28½
2350 Inland Util	21⅞	21
12800 Insull Ut Inv	52¾	50¾
300 Kellogg Sw	5	4¾
2600 Libby, McNeil	13¾	13
1600 Lion Oil	17	15¾
250 Manh Dearborn	29	28¾
700 Mer & Mfr "A"	25½	24¾
21100 Mid Utilities	26⅛	25¾
2300 Mo-Kan Pipe	15⅜	14⅜
50 Morgan Lith	8	8
350 Nat Ed Pwr A	26½	26¼
300 Nat Sec Inv	11¾	11½
1850 N A Lt & Pwr	63½	61¾
150 Polymet Mfg	4	4
200 Q R S DeVry	11	11
150 Sangamo Elec	31½	31
1000 Seab Ut Shares	5⅝	5½
300 Stand Dredge	13	12
100 St Dredge cv pf	20½	20
700 Steinite Radio	1	¾
650 Swift & Co	29½	29
150 Swift Int'l	33⅜	32½
200 Unit C Am pf	9⅛	8⅝
1900 U S Gypsum	40½	39
1000 U S Radio	22⅝	18
700 Utah Radio	5½	5½
2500 Util & Ind	13½	11¾
650 Ut & Ind pf	22	22
300 Vortex Mfg A	32	32
400 Vortex Mfg	36	35½
350 Wahl Co	3⅜	2½
Total sales 245,800.		

JAPAN SHIPS GOLD

YOKOHAMA (AP)—The Yokohama Specie Bank shipped 5,000,000 yen gold coin (about $2,500,000) aboard the liner Asama Maru which sailed for San Francisco today, his bank a Japan's official exchange organ. Although private banks have shipped the yellow metal freely since the embargo on gold exports was removed Jan. 11, this was the official bank's first consignment. The total export may reach 100,000,000 yen.

NO MAPLE LEAF DIVIDEND

MONTREAL—Maple Leaf Milling Company has passed the quarterly dividend of $1.75 on its 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock due at this time.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 27	Net Change Sept. 27
37⅝	21¼	1.60	Adams Ex	2000	21¾	21¼	21¼	¼
82	65½	5	Adams Ex pf	110	69½	67½	68¾	1¾
32	23	2	Adams Mill	200	25½	25	25	½
54⅝	39¾	1⅛	Addressograph	300	31⅞	30½	30½	⅜
14	7		Ahumada	300			10	
156⅜	103¾	.37	Air Reduc	3600	110½	108⅛	110½	1⅝
56	13	1¼	Airway El	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	
2½			Alax Rubber	400			1	
9¼	4¼		Alaska Jun	600	5⅛	5	5	
35¼	18		Allegheny	9400	19½	18¾	18	1⅝
107½	87	8½	Allegh pf ww	100	93¾	93¾	93¾	
99¼	85	8½	Allegh pf xw	400	93¾	93¾	93¾	
343	232	21	Allied Chem	2300	241¼	241¼	241¼	2
126¾	121	7	Allied Ch pf	400	126½	126	126	½
88	67¾	3	Allis-Chal	7300	69¾	67¾	68¾	½
21⅛	18	1	Amerada	1200	21	21	21	
10⅜	2		Am Ag Ch	3800	3⅜	3	3	
41¾	23		Am Ag Ch pf	900	31⅜	30½	30½	1¾
97⅞	68	3	Am Bk Note	100	71	71	71	1
12	4		Am Beet S	100	4	4	4	
55½	36		Am Bosch	900	38⅜	37½	37½	2
59⅜	41⅝	2.40	Am Brake	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	
82¾	54		Am Br Bev	5100	71⅝	70	71	1
84	60½		Am Br Bv pf	20	72	72	72	
156⅛	108¾	4⅞	Am Can	43400	122¼	118½	121½	2
62½	42	6	Am Car & F	300	43¼	43¼	43¼	1
118⅞	93	7	Am Car pf	100	93	93	93	
69⅞	39	3	Am Chain	300	49¾	49¾	49¾	
51¾	36⅜	2½	Am Chicle	900	41	40½	40½	
33	9¼		Am Com Alc	1400	12⅜	11	11	
69⅛	53¼		Am European	200	60	60	60	
101⅝	56⅛		Am & FPw	15300	59⅜	58¼	58⅝	
101	96	6	Am & FP 6	10	98½	98½	98½	
33⅜	8¾	2	Am Hawaii	2100	10	9¾	9¾	
134⅞	17		Am Hide pf	100	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	
41⅞	31	2½	Am Ice	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	
55⅝	38¾	3½	Am Int Corp	3900	32¾	31	31½	
35	15		Am La Fr pf	50	15	15	15	
105	38⅛	4	Am Loco	800	38	38¼	38⅛	
118½	90	7	Am Loco pf	100	90	90	90	
14⅛	6		Am Mach & Met	300	6¾	6½	6¾	
51½	22½	3	Am Metals	400	23¾	23½	23½	
119¾	72	11	Am Pw & Lt	700	73½	72½	73½	
107	90	6	Am P & L 6	300	100	100	100	
89¼	80	5	Am P&L pf st	100	88½	88½	88½	
39⅝	23½	1½	Am Radiat	4400	23⅜	23½	23½	
145	126¼	7	Am Radiat pf	60	145	143	145	
100⅞	43¼	2⅜	Am Roll Mill	4900	46½	43¼	46½	
67⅜	52½	5	Am Saf Ras	100	61⅜	61¼	61¼	
3⅜	1¼		Am Ship	1100	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
103⅜	101	1	Am Smelt 2pf	300	101¼	101¼	101¼	
79½	51	4	Am Smelt	5500	53½	52¾	53⅜	
22½	5½		Am Solvents	300	5¾	5¼	5¾	
53¼	34¼	3	Am Sil Fnd	1300	35	34¼	35	
55⅛	43	3⅞	Am Stores	100	45	44	45	
73⅞	45¼	5	Am Sugar	300	45½	45¼	45¼	
27½	16	5	Am Tel & Cab	20	20	20	20	
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel & T	1000	206¾	204¾	205½	
134⅞	78⅛	11	Am Wat W	8100	94⅜	91¾	93¾	
20¼	7		Am Wool	400	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
44⅞	19¾		Am Wool pf	1400	24⅜	23⅜	24	
17⅛	6½		Am Zinc	2600	7½	7¼	7¼	
53¼	20	1½	Anac Wire	400	21½	20	20	
81⅛	37½	2.40	Anaconda	17900	38¾	37½	38	
51⅜	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	37½	37½	37½	
29¼	19½		Arch Dan	400	20	19¾	20	
82⅞	73	7	Armour D pf	200	74	73½	73½	
8¼	4¼		Arm Ill A	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	
4⅜	2¼		Arm Ill B	1700	2¾	2¾	2¾	
13⅜	5		Arnold Cons	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
54	28½	4	Asso Apparel	600	29¼	28¾	28¾	
60½	38	2	Asso Dry G	1400	32	30½	31½	
242½	194	10	Atchison	2300	211	206	208¼	
108⅝	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	100	108	108	108	

—B—

38	19¾	1¾	Baldwin	5200	29	27¾	28¾	
122⅜	98¾	7	Balt & O	9400	99	97¾	98¾	
110½	106⅞	6½	Bamber pf	110	108	108	108	
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	200	69½	69½	69½	
116¼	109	7	Bangor&A pf	200	112½	112½	112½	
34	19½	2	Barnsdall A	5900	20¼	19¾	19¾	
92	67½	4	Beatrice	300	80	79	80	
109	101¼	7	Beatrice pf	200	107½	107	107	
57⅜	23½	2	Bndix	4700	28	23½	24	
56¼	21½	2	Best & Co	700	46	44¾	45½	
110¼	71	5	Beth Steel	6000	52¾	50¼	52¾	
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	129	129	129	
41½	31	1½	Blaw Knox	400	31¾	31	31	
103	99	7	Blmdale pf	100	101	101	101	
69	24	1½	Bohn Alum	500	28	28	28	
5	2		Booth Fish	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	
33¼	18		Booth F l pf	100	22	22	22	
80⅜	60¼	3½	Borden	4000	73½	73¾	72⅜	
50½	21½	3	Borg Warner	800	22¾	21½	21¾	
25⅞	13½		Brigg	5900	16¾	16¼	16¼	
22¼	10		Brockway	4700	11¾	10	10	
85	57¼	7	Brockway pf	50	58¼	57½	57½	
78¾	58⅜	4	Bkyn Man T	1800	75	73¾	74	
96	84½	6	Bkyn Man pf	1900	94½	92¼	94½	
15⅞	10		Bklyn-Queen	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	
178¼	115	5	Bkyn Un G	800	119½	117¼	117¼	
30⅜	13¼	3	Bruns Balke	100	15	15	15	
33⅜	8⅝		Bruns Term	100	8	8	8	
31⅞	15¼		Bucyrus	900	21½	21	21½	
117	107¾	7	Bucyrus pf	50	117	117	117	
43	33½	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	33	33	33	
16⅜	7	1	Budd Mfg	100	7	7	7	
14⅛	8	1	Budd Wheel	400	9	8¼	9	
74	20½		Bullard	1000	26¾	26½	26½	
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	100	27	27	27	
35	15¼		Burns Br B	500	21½	21	21½	
51⅞	29¼		Burroughs	1200	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	
48½	29¼	2½	Bush Term	100	33½	33⅛	33⅛	
110	99	7	Bush T deb	70	109⅜	109¾	109⅝	
112⅜	60½		Byers	800	62½	60¾	61½	

—C—

77½	60	4	Calif Pack	100	60	60	60	
30	16½	2	Campbell	100	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝	
89⅞	43⅜	10	Calu & Ariz	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	
33⅜	10	4½	Calu & Hecla	400	10½	10	10⅜	
75⅜	56	5	Canada Dry	500	60	59¼	59¾	
226⅜	165¾	10	Can Pac	1800	177	174½	176½	
52¼	40⅞		Can Pac n wi	1600	43⅞	43½	43⅞	
34¼	20	1.60	Cannon Mills	600	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	
28¾	13		Capital Adm	100	16½	14¼	17½	
362¾	142½	6	Case Thresh	1800	146¾	143	144½	
79¾	48⅜	3	Caterpillar	400	49	48⅜	49	
60	9	3	Celotex	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	
20	12		Celeneze Corp	100	12	12	12½	
30¼	22½	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	23	23	23	
315	228	8	Cen of NJ	100	232	232	232	
65⅜	38½	6	Cerro de P	600	39½	39½	39⅝	
15⅞	8½		Cert-Teed	400	9¾	8¾	8¾	
67⅞	19¼	4.20	Checker Cab	3000	27¾	26¼	28	
82⅛	51½	3	Ches Corp	2500	58¼	58	58	
51⅜	44½	2.50	Ches & Ohio	2000	48	45½	48½	
10	2⅞		Chi & Alton	100	2½	2½	2½	
10⅜	2⅛		Chi & Alt pf	100	3½	3½	3½	
17⅜	8⅛		Chi Gt West	400	8⅝	8½	8½	
52⅜	27		Chi Gt W pf	600	31½	30½	30½	
26⅜	11¼		Chi M&SP	2000	12⅞	11⅜	12	
46¼	17⅞		Chi M&SP pf	800	18½	18	18½	
89⅞	56½	5	Chi & NW	300	57	56⅜	56½	
37	11¼		Chi Pneu	100	16	16	16	
125½	89	7	Chi RI	500	89¾	89	89	
110⅜	105	7	Chi RI 7⅛	100	106½	106½	106½	
17⅝	7¼	2.40	Childs	300	48	47¾	47¾	
43	20½	3	Chrysler	1500	21	20⅝	21	
49	38	3.60	City Ice	100	38½	38½	38½	
98¾	81	6½	City Ice pf	40	84	84	84	
113¼	41⅛	5	City Stores	100	47¾	47¾	47¾	
60	30	5	Cluett Pbdy	100	31½	31½	31½	
20Z	12¾		Col Bea Oil	1400	13⅜	13½	13½	
191¾	133¼	4	Coca Cola	3300	179¼	178¼	179½	
64½	50	2½	Col Palm	100	55½	55⅛	55⅛	
35¾	14⅜		Collins&A	1200	15	14¾	15	
77	36½		Colo F&I	600	39½	39½	39½	
95	63⅜	3	Colo South	800	64⅜	63¾	64⅜	
87	55	2	Colum Gas	3800	61¾	59¾	61	
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	1000	109½	109¼	109¼	
199	198	5†	Col Carbon	2300	119¼	117½	119	
37⅜	12½	.28	Col Graph	1400	14⅝	14¾	14⅜	
40¾	23¾	2	Com Cred	700	24	23½	24	
95½	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf	50	95½	95	95½	
55	28½	1.60	Com Inv Tr	600	31	30	30	
44¾	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	100	37	37	37	
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	2000	22½	22½	22½	
20¼	13½	.60	Comwlth So	1400	12½	12½	12½	
104¾	99	6	Comwlth So pf	300	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	
19¾	10¼		Congoleum	1500	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
27⅜	15⅜	2	Con Film	1800	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	1600	19½	19½	19½	
136⅞	96⅜	4	Con Gas A	2500	102½	100¼	100¾	
105	99½	5	Con Gas pf	200	105½	105¼	105¾	
2	¾		Con Textile	100	¾	¾	¾	
22½	11¾	1.20	Container A	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	
8½	3		Container B	200	4½	4½	4½	
52½	18½		Cont Bak A	300	26½	26¼	26¼	
7	3⅜		Cont Bak B	400	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
71⅝	50	2½	Cont Can	800	53¾	52½	52¾	
37⅜	12¼	3	Cont Dia Fib	800	12⅞	12½	12¾	
77⅝	50	3	Cont Ins	1500	53½	53	53	
8¼	3½		Cont Motors	1000	3¼	3½	3¼	
30½	15		Cont Oil	2000	15⅜	15	15	
40⅞	14⅝	1	Cont Sharea	1500	15½	14⅝	15⅛	
111⅞	83	3†	Corn Prod	1800	84½	83	83⅝	
151	140	7	Corn Prod pf	100	151	151	151	
33	15½	2§	Coty	300	16½	16	16	
35⅜	25½	2†	Cream of Wheat	100	29½	29½	29½	
18½	2	1	Crown Zell	200	8	8	8	
97⅝	68	5†	Crucible	100	69¼	69¼	69¼	
117	104	7	Crucible pf	50	113	112½	113	
7	1⅛		Cuba Cane Prod	200	1½	1½	1½	
19½	6½		Cuba Co	200	7¾	7	7	
9	3¼		Cub Am S	800	4	3¾	3¾	
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	200	42¾	42	42	
126⅛	106¼	6	Curtis Pub	500	113	112½	113	
14⅞	4½		Curtiss Wr	3500	5½	4½	4¾	
19¾	6¼		Curtiss Wr A	2300	6⅞	6¼	6¼	

—D—

43⅝	22½		Davison	400	23	22½	23	
181	146	9	Del & Hud	100	159½	159½	159½	
153	110¼	6†	Del Lac&W	200	113½	113¼	113¼	
254½	139	8	Diamond M	100	215	215	212	
104⅜	6⅜	1	Dome Mines	200	8⅜	8½	8½	
145¼	95¾	4§	Dupont	400	107½	104½	107	

—E—

25⅛	8	1½	1Eastern RM	100	8	8	8	
255¼	175¾	5†	East Kodak	5000	201	198¼	199	
37¼	19¼	3	Eaton Axle	800	20¾	20	20	
114¾	81⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	4000	83½	81½	81⅝	
94	31¼		Elec Boat	3500	35⅜	33¾	34¼	
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	7500	63¾	61	63¼	
79¼	61	5	Elec Sto Bat	500	61¾	61	61	
7	2		Emer Br A	100	2	2	2	
50¾	39¾	2½	Equit Bldg	100	44	44	44	
63¾	35½		Erie	300	38½	38¼	38¼	
67¾	53¼	4	Erie 1 pf	100	54½	54½	54½	
43⅝	9½	4	Eureka Vac	400	10½	10½	10½	
30¾	6½	2½†	Evans Auto L	100	8½	6¾	6¾	

—F—

39¾	7		Fairbanks pf	50	10	9	10	
50½	34¼	3	Fairb Morse	100	36	35	35	
80	46	7	Fash Park pf	10	50½	50½	50½	
34	24	2	Fed Dept St	300	28	24½	25	
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	1800	33½	32	32½	
69¾	56	2.60	Fidelity Ins	300	63¾	62½	62½	
33½	18¾	1	Firestone	100	19	19	19	
97⅞	69	6	Firestone pf	300	88¼	85	86¼	
5½	1⅛		Fisk Rubber	600	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
21	4¾		Fisk Rub 1pf	100	5	5	5	
104½	60⅜	2	Foster & Wh	700	78⅜	75½	75½	
80	50½		Fourth Nat In	600	52½	50	50	
87⅜	16¼	4	Fox A	11600	47¾	46⅜	47	
55½	37	4†	Freeport Tx	200	41	39¾	40	

—G—

7¾	3		Gardner M	400	3	3	3	
16½	7		Gen Am Inv	200	8	7¾	7¾	
105	88½	6	Gen A I pf ww	200	94¼	93¾	93¾	
111⅞	77	4§	Gen Am Tk	5500	79½	77	77½	
71⅛	36⅜	4	Gen Asphalt	400	37	36¾	37	
34½	13⅛		Gen Cable	300	17	17	17	
74⅜	32	4	Gen Cable A	1600	34	34	34	
109¾	79	7	Gen Cable pf	300	82	80½	80½	
95⅝	60½	1.60	Gen Elec	43500	63⅞	62¼	62¾	
12	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11⅝	11½	11½	
81¼	44¼	2	Gen Foods	1000	53⅜	53¼	52⅝	
18⅜	7⅛	.30	Gen G&E A	3200	8½	7⅞	8	
59⅜	40½	3§	Gen Mills	600	47	46¾	46¾	
100⅝	82⅜	5	Gen Mot pf	500	89¾	89¾	89¾	
54¼	37½	3†	Gen Motors	53900	40¾	39¾	40	
44⅜	34½	2.62	Gen Ital Sl	200	35	34¾	35	
83⅜	30½	6a	Gen Pub Svc	600	30	30	30	
21¾	5	2	Gen O Ad et	400	7½	7½	7½	
81¼	37		Gen Theater	3200	39	38	39	

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 27	Net Change Sept. 27
104⅝	73¼	3	Gen Ry Sig	1000	76¼	74¼	74¼	
19⅜	8¼		Gen Realty	1700	8¾	8¼	8¾	
90⅝	70		Gen Refrac	300	78	68	68	
106½	88¼	6†	Gillette	2400	89¼	88	88	
30⅝	10		Gimbel Br	1400	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	
35	14¼	3	Glidden	600	15	14¼	14¼	
10	6		Gobel (Adolf)	200	8¼	6	7	
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	3700	37½	36⅜	37½	
114⅜	80¾	4	Goodrich	1400	84¼	82¾	83¾	
104⅝	78	7	Goodrich pf	100	80	80	80	
97⅜	80	5	Goodyear	2400	82	81	81	
103¼	80	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	83½	82½	83¼	
35⅜	6½		Gotham Hos	1000	8¾	8¼	8¼	
12	4⅞		Graham-P	3600	5¾	4⅞	5¼	
30⅞	18	3	Granby	300	18½	18½	18½	
57⅞	34½	2.60	Grand Silver	300	38¾	35¾	35¾	
30¾	18		Grand Union	1400	19¾	19½	19½	
41	34½	3	Grand Un pf	100	37½	37½	37½	
42	30	1	Grant (W T)	300	34	33¾	34½	
105	71¾	5	Grt Nor pf	1400	73	72	73¾	
28⅜	18	2.25	Grt Nor Ore	100	20	20	20	
34⅛	16½	1.60	Grt W Sug	800	18½	18¼	18½	
89	53¾		Green Can	600	60¼	59¼	59¾	
86	69		Grigsby Grv	1900	6¾	6¼	6¾	
46⅛	22¾	4	Gulf Mobile	1400	24¾	22	22	
96⅛	89	6	Gulf Mo pf	100	89	88	88	

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38	26	1⅛	Hack Wt	30	32	32	32	
23⅛	12¾		Hahn Dept St	800	14½	13½	14⅜	
21¾	30½	2	Hall Print	100	30½	30½	30½	
47⅛	42	1.80	Hamilton W pf	1000	44	44	44	
7	1	1	Hanna Ipf	100	2	2	2	
90	50	2	Harbison

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Leading Stock Markets Under Pressure—Industrial Reports Mixed

Pressure against the New York stock market featured this week in business and finance in the United States. Armed with rumors and alarms, professional bears invaded Wall Street and made spectacular use of their weapons.

The onslaught was well timed, coming at a time when reports of Soviet maneuvers to break the world wheat market were in the first loud stages of reverberation.

Doubt over the probable effects of the German elections and unsettled political conditions elsewhere strengthened the base from which the bears made their attack.

The lack of vigor in business improvement to date also tended to undermine confidence in the stock market. Lower prices for copper, cotton and other commodities were a contributing cause. Wheat prices touched new low levels.

In the Chicago wheat market prices of the September future sank in Friday's trading to the lowest level of the last 25 years. After the session a declaration to the effect that foreign government deals were objectionable and must be brought to an end was officially made.

Business Indicators

Reports on industrial activity were not all encouraging. The stock market tendency was to overlook what encouraging reports there were, however, one of these being from the steel industry, showing that the recent rate of improvement had been sustained. Another favorable report apparently overlooked by stock traders was that of buying for the future by big consumers.

Business indicators coming to hand this week show an increase of 109,076 cars in freight loadings, in the latest reported week, as compared with the previous week, pointing to an increased distribution of goods. Commerce Department reports on trade volume as reflected in bank debits outside New York City say that the week ended Sept. 20 showed a gain of 16 per cent over the previous week.

Bank clearings this week showed a decline of 9.1 per cent, compared with last week. Compared with the like period of 1929 a decrease of 37.2 per cent was reported.

Financing by bonds this week amounted to $133,346,307, compared with $80,771,000 last week and $26,331,000 for the corresponding period last year.

Reports From Other Countries

Further strength in the Argentine peso is reflecting confidence in the Government of that country, according to cable dispatches to the Department of Commerce. Foreign bankers have expressed willingness to advance funds to Argentina, another encouraging development.

Australian reports are not so favorable, showing an increasing uncertainty over business conditions. Turnover in practically all lines of trade is lower than a year ago. Agricultural prospects are reported as excellent, however.

The first turn for the better in many months is reported from China this week. The outlook for an early revival of trade appears to be favorable. A national industrial and commercial conference is planned for Nov. 1. A steadier market for silver is aiding in the improvement of trade conditions.

General business conditions in Japan show little change. A slight seasonable gain is noticeable in a few lines, but other branches of trade and industry are slower. Credit conditions are tight.

European Stock Markets

The London stock market was generally quiet, owing to political uncertainties and unsettled conditions in the New York securities market. A feature of trading early in the week was a slump in German bonds. Money was less plentiful in Lombard Street as the week neared its close.

The trend of prices on the Paris Bourse was downward this week, varied by temporary rallies. Political developments and difficulties in connection with the Franco-Italian negotiations added to uncertainty in the stock market.

The week on the Berlin Boerse began with a heavy slump, caused by thousands of selling orders of both domestic and foreign origin. Some improvement followed, but was checked by the startling statements of Adolf Hitler, Fascist leader. Prices again declined throughout the list. Later dealings were calmer, however, and the trend was irregular near the week's closing.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Sept. 27	Last Sept. 26
251	Am Found	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
200	Am Pneu	3¼	3	3	4
294	Am T&T	206¾	204¾	205	205
28	Amoskeag	10	10	10	10
100	Andes Pet	.50	.50	.50	.50
300	Ariz Com	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Big Sanf	.50	.50	.50	.50
345	Bos El	79	77½	79	78
20	Bos El 1 pf	104	104	104	94
21	Bos & Alb	191¾	191¾	191¾	191¾
8	B&M D sta	147	147	147	
1130	Cop Range	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
65	Cr C & Int	10¼	9¾	9¾	10¼
50	Det Air	2¾	2¾	2¾	
40	East SS	23	23	23	24
175	E Butte	1¾	1¾	1¾	
125	E G&F pf	97	96½	97	96
75	E Mass A	85¼	85¼	85¼	
10	Economy	6	6	6	
141	Edison Elec	26	26	26	26
100	Eon Asso	24½	24½	24½	24½
335	Gen Capital	40½	40½	40½	40½
450	Globe	10	9¾	10	
110	Hathaway B	19¾	18¾	19¾	
80	Int Butt	8¾	8¾	8¾	
500	Isle Royale	5½	5½	5½	6
10	Jenk Tel	3½	3½	3½	3¼
390	Mass Util	7	6¾	7	7
10	Mohawk	21½	21½	21½	
5	Nash	30¼	30¼	30¼	29¾
70	NE Equit pf	85	85	85	
110	No Butte	1¾	1½	1½	1¾
200	Old Domin	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
150	Pocahontas	16	16	16	
40	Pub Util	13¾	13½	13½	14¾
935	Quincy Min	10	10	10	10
30	Reece But	15	15	15	15
45	Shawmut	15	14¾	15	15¾
150	So Sur	10	10	10	10
125	Swift & Co	29	29	29	29
60	Tower Mfg	1¾	1¾	1¾	
30	Uni Car F	6	6	6	
879	Uni Found	15¼	14¾	15¼	15¾
62	Uni Shoe	63	61¾	61¾	61¾
299	US&El Pow	10¾	10	10¼	10½
165	Util Eq pf	78½	78	78	
335	Util Hyd	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
270	Utah Apex	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Walth'm	25	25	25	

BONDS

$2000	Amoskeag 6s	77	77	77	78
5000	E Mass 4½s	35	35	35	35
5000	E Mass 5s	38	38	38	38¼
1000	PC Poc 7s	118½	118½	118½	116

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Money was 1½ per cent; discount rates, short bills 1½ per cent, and three months 2 13/16 per cent.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany 6s '44	95½	95½
Alleghany 5s reg	98½	98½
Alleghany 5s '49	98¾	98¾
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	104	104
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	97	97
Am Smelting 5s '47	102¾	102¾
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103½
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	158½	158½
Am T&T col 5s '46	108¾	108¾
Am T&T gt 5s '60	107½	107½
Am WW & Elec deb 6s '75	107½	107½
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	79¾	79¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	93¾	93¾
Armour & Co 5½s '43	79	78¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98	98
Atch T&SF 4½s	125	125
B&O rfg 5s '95	105	105
B&O rfg 6s '95	110¼	110
Belding Hem 6s '36	85	85
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	92	92
Boston & Me 5s '55	103½	103½
Boston Addis 5s '97	103¾	103¾
Brklyn-Man TT 4½ 6s '60	101¼	101½
Brklyn Un El 1st	84	83¾
By Products 5½s C	104	104
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98½	99¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	100	99¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July	105¾	105¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	80½	80½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100½	100½
Can Pacific 5s '54	104¾	104½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99¾	99¾
Can of Ga rfg 5½s '39	104¾	104¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	113¾	113¾
Cen Steel 8s '41	118	118
Certainteed 5s rcts '48	44½	44½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100¾	100¾
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	71	71
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	58	58
Chi Gt West 4s '59	74½	74½
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	97½	97½
Chi M&StP 4½s	101¾	101½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 3000	50½	50½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	88½	88½
Chi & Nw 4½s '87	98¾	98¾
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	98¾	98¾
Chi Ter Hau & SE in 5s '60	96½	96½
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	103½	103½
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	106¼	106¼
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	104¾	104¾
Childs 5s	95¾	95¾
Colonial 4s	91¼	91
Columbus Pow 4½s	65	65
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	97¾	97¾
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	102¼	102¼
Con Gas 5½s '45	106½	106½
Crown Zell 6s ww	106¾	106¾
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	97	97
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	14	14
Den &Rio G Wn 5s '55	67½	67½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	95¼	95¼
Erie 5s '67	107	107
Erie gen lien	94	94
Erie gen 7Sa	84¾	84½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	94½	94½
Gen Pet 5s '40	103¾	103½
Gen Theater 6s	102½	102½
Goodrich 1st 5½s '47	93	93¾
Goodyear 5s '57	105½	105½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	92¼	92¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	107½	107½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	112¾	112¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	101	101
Great Northern 7s '30 A	101½	101½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	112¼	112¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101¼	101
Ind Limestone 6s '46	102	102
Ind Un Ry 5s A	70	70
Inland Steel 4½s '78	103¾	103¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	98¾	98¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	74½	74½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	74½	74½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	87¼	87¼
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	101¾	101¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	71¼	71
Kan City P1S&Mem 4s '36	101½	100¾
Kan Gas 4½s	97¾	97¾
Keith 6s '46	96¾	96¾
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	82	82
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	95¼	95¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103½	103½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	104	104
Loew's Inc 6s '41	87¾	87¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	78½	78½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	120¾	120¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	101	101
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	44	44
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	57	57
Min StP & SSM 6½s '31	102	102
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	102¾	102¾
Mo Pac 5s P '77	101½	101½
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	82	81¾
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	102½	102½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	94¾	94¾
NYC&HR gen 3½s 97	57	57
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	100¾	100¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	84½	84½
NY Chi & StL 5½s B '75	98	98
NY Nh&H clt 6s '40	107¾	107¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	108	108
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106¼	106½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	121½	121¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	107	107
Nor Am Ed 5s C	92	92
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	101	104
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	102¼	102
Nor States Pow 5s '46	96	96
Ohio Pub Ser 5s B '41	103½	103¾
Ohio River Ed 6s '48	106½	106
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	113¾	113¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	108	108
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	95½	95¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	103¾	103¾
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	103¼	103¼
Paramount Publix 5½s	100¼	100¼
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	55	55
Penn RR con 4s sta '48	94½	94½
Penn RR 4½s D	102	101¾
Penn RR 4½s '63	98½	98½
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	99¾	99¾
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	102¾	102½
Pere Marquette 4½s	103¾	103¼
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	110¾	110¾
Phil Co 5s '67	102¾	102¾
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	97	96¾
Pitts & W Va Ry 4½s	10 2/8	10 2/8
Port Elec Pow 6s '47	98¾	98¾
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	96½	96½
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	105	105
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	105¾	105¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	108¾	108¾
Pub Svc E&G 5s '67	90¼	89¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	102¾	102¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	103	103
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	100¼	100
Read 4½s A	99¾	99½
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	103	103
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	102½	102½
Richfield Oil 6s	95	95
Rio G & W col 4s '49	99¼	98½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	83	83
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	90½	90½
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	94¾	94¾
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	99	99
StL & SF 4s A '50	101¼	100¾
StL & SF 4½s '78	100	100
StL & SF 4½s '78 wi	92¾	91½
StL SW con 4s '32	93½	93½
StLW SW 1st 5s '52	93¼	93¼
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	100	100
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	102½	102½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	99¾	99¾
Seabd AL gold 4s '50	110¼	110½
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	109	108¾
Seabd AL con 6s '45	45	45
Seabd ALL Fla Ry 6s A '35	58	58
Shell Pipe 5s '52	45¼	44¼
Shell Union 5s '47	39¼	39¼
Shell Union 5s ct 'ww	97¼	97½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	95	94½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	96½	96¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103	103
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	103¾	103¾
Sinclair Pipe L af 5s '42	104¾	104¾
So Bell Tel @ Tel 5s '41	102½	102½
So Colo Pow 6s '47	102¾	102¾
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	104¾	104¾
So Pacific 4½s '68	96¾	96¾
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	100	100
So Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	100½	100½
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	95¾	95¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	102½	101¾
So Ry con 5s '94	89¾	89¾
So Ry gen 6s '56	111¾	111
So Ry gen 6½s '56	116¼	116¼
So Ry 4s M&O div '38	123¾	123¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	95½	96¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	104¾	104¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	100¼	100
Texas Corp 5s '44	107½	107
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	102¾	102
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	104	104
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	103¾	103¾
Third Ave 5s '37	54¾	52½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	97¼	97½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	94	94
Trunmbel Steel 6s '40	109¾	109¾
Union Oil Cal 5s '46 ww	103	103
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	100	100
Union Pacific 4s '68	98¾	98
Union Pacific 4½s '67	93	93
US Rubber 5s '47	101¾	101½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	83	83¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	98½	98½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	102¼	102½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	85¼	85
Va Iron C&C 5s '49	91	91
Va Ry 5s '62	80	80
Va-Ry & Power 5s '34	102½	102¾
Wabash 4½s '78	102	102
Wabash 2d 5s '39	94¾	94½
Wabash 5s D	102¾	102¾
Walworth 6s '45	102¾	103
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	88	88
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	98¾	99%
West Shore 4s 2361	77½	77½
Western Electric 5s '44	94½	94½
Western Maryland 4s '52	103	104¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	88¼	88
Western Pac 5s A '46	103¾	103½
Western Un R E 4½s '50	99¼	99½
Western Un col 5s '38	100¾	100¾
Western Un 6½s '36	104¾	104¾
Western Un 5s '60	110¾	110¾
Wheat & L Erie 4½s '66	104¾	104¾
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '66	95¾	95¼
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	83	83
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	103½	103¾
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	40½	40
Wilson Co 1st 6s '41	101¼	101¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s	104¾	104¾

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	Last Sept 27	Last Sept 26
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	85¾			85¾
Akershus 5s '63	98¾			98¾
Alpine Mon Sil 7s '55	97			96
Antwerp 5s '58	92¾			92¾
Argentine 5½s '62	99¾			99¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	90¼			90½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	90¼			90½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	88¼			88½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	87¼			86¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	87¼			87¼
Australia 4½s '57	72			72½
Australia 5s '55	85¼			85¼
Australia 5s '57	85¼			84
Austrian 7s ct	92½			92½
Austria (Govt) 7s '43	88¼			88½
Austria Hydro 6½s	103¾			103½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	83			83
Belgium (King) 6s '55	82			82
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104½			104½
Belgium (King) 7s '49	109			109
Belgium (King) 7s '50	114½			114
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109½			109¼
Bergen 5s rcts	108¼			108½
Bergen (City) 6s '45	97			96½
Bergen (City) 5½s rcts	110¾			110¾
Berlin 6s '58	96½			96½
Berlin 6½s '50	83			83
Berlin 6½s '51	80			80
Berlin Elec 8s	83½			83½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	80			79½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	88¾			88½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '49	82½			81½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	88¾			88
Brazil (Can El Ry) 7s '52	105			105
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	83			83½
Brazil (UE) 7½s '52	73¾			73½
Brazil (UE) 8s '41	103½			103½
Bremen 7s '35	96¾			94¼
Brisbane 5s '57	100			100
Brisbane 5s '58	79¼			79
Budapest (City) 6s '62	80			80
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	73			72½
Buenos Aires Prov 6½s	97¼			97½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	86			83½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	80			80
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	96¾			96½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	86			86
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	85½			85½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	85½			85
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	85½			85
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	86			85
Chile (Rep) '61	100			99¾
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	88			85
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	91			91
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	73¾			72½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	79			78½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	80¼			80
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	69½			69½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	68½			68½
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	94			94
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	99½			98¾
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	91¾			91½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	101¾			101¾
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	91			91
Danish Mun 8s A '46	110			110
Danish Mun 8s B '46	104¾			104¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	108¾			108¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	101½			101½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	105¾			105¾
Dominic (Rep) af 5½s '42	99			97¾
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	95½			95½
Dutch Kl 6s '47	99½			99
Est RR 7s	102¾			102
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	105¼			105¾
Finnish A 6½s '54	98			98
Finnish B 6½s '54	96¾			96¾
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	95			95
Frankfort 6½s	107¼			107¼
French Nat 8S 7s '49	91			91
French (Rep) 7s '49	103¾			103¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	120½			120½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	139¾			138½
German 7s '49	93			93
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	103¼			103¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	86			86
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	74½			74½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 1s '50	74½			74½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '38 rcts	86½			86½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	79			79
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	88			88
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	103½			103½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65 rcts	93½			92¾
Graz 8s '54	82			82
Greek 6s '68	98			98
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	87¼			87¼
Hansa 6s ww	96			96
Harpen 6s '49 ww	83			83
Helsingfors 6½s '60	82			81
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	91½			91½
Hungary Mun 7s '46	100½			100½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	83½			83½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	88			88
Italy (King) 7s '51	92½			92½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	96½			96¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	94¾			94¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	105¼			105¼
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	94			93¾
Karstadt 6s '43	83			82
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	70½			70½
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	96¾			96½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	99¼			99
Marseilles (ity) 6s '34	105			105
Mtg Mill Mch 7s '36 xw	105			102
Milan (City) 6½s '52	77½			77½
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	84½			84
Minas Geraes 6½s '59 ct	89			88½
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	89			89
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	94			94
Netherlands (King) 7s '72	96			96
New South Wales 5s '57	104½			104½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	81½			81½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	106¼			106
Norway (King) 5s '63	86			86
Norway (King) 5½s '65	100¾			100
Norway (King) 6s '63	102¼			102¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	104½			104¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	104½			104¾
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	102¾			102¾
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	94½			94½
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	92¾			92¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	100¼			100
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	104¾			103¼
Pernambuco (State) 7s '42	105¾			105¾
Peru 6s '60	70			70
Peru 6s '61	63¼			62¾
Poland 7s '47	63½			62½
Poland 8s '50	83			82½
Prague (City) 7½s '52	89			87½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	103¾			103¾
Rhine Main 7s '50	102¾			102¾
Rhine Ruhr 6s	99½			99
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	78			78
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	86			86
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	85¾			85¾
Rhine Westphalia '55 st ww	100			100
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	81			81
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6s	89			89
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '46	96½			95¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '68	62			62
Rome (City) 6½s '52	93¾			93½
Royal Dutch 4s ww	85			84¾
Rumania 7s	90¾			90½
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	81			80¾
Sao Paulo (Br) 7s '56	109½			109½
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	82			80
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	99¾			99¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	62			62
Sao Paulo 7s rcts	87½			87
Saxon tState 6½s '46	88½			88
Saxon State 7s '45	83			83½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	93			93
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	107¾			107¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	82¾			82¾
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	95½			95
Siemens 6½s '51	83¾			83¾
Siemens 7s '35	100			100
Silesia Bk 6s '47	100½			100½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	77			77
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	105			105
Sweden (King) 5½s	92¾			92¾
Swiss Confed 8s '40	106½			106
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	106¼			106¼
Tom El 6s	105½			105½
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	88¾			88¾
Tyrol 7½s '55	89			88¾
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100			100
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	100½			100½
Uni Stl W Burbeck 7s '51	105½			105¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	105½			103½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '45	81¼			81¼
Unterelbe 6s '53	82½			82½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60 rcts	81½			81½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	92½			92½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	104¾			104¾
Vienna 6s '52	93¾			93¾
Vert 7s	87			86½
Waraw 7s '58	40			40
Westphalia El 6s '53	71			70
Wurttemberg 7s '56	77½			77½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	90			90

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Sept 27	Last Sept 26
1st 4¼s	'47-'52	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.9
4th 4¼s	'38-'53	103.11	103.14	103.11	103.17
US 3½s	'46-'56	106.13	106.13	106.13	106.17

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

GOOD MASSACHUSETTS UTILITIES EARNINGS

Massachusetts Utilities Associates reports for August and 12 months to Aug. 31 gross revenue and net earnings after taxes and fixed charges and available for dividends and depreciation and reserve as follows:

	Gross revenue	Bal avail for div, depree & reserves
12 mos to Aug. 31, 1930	$11,263,016	$3,219,810
12 mos to Aug. 31, 1929	10,845,979	3,055,441
Increase	417,037	164,168
August, 1930	933,100	277,812
August, 1929	957,312	278,287
Decrease	24,212	475

August, 1929, balance available for dividends, depreciation and reserves included operating credits of $11,306. Net earnings from operations for August, 1930, actually increased over August, 1929, but favorable adjustments in 1929, balance available for dividends, depreciation and reserves.

prices are in effect this year that were not in effect in August, 1929: Over 16 voluntary reduction in

SEES CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Truman S. Morgan, president of F. W. Dodge Corporation, said that although the country at large experienced a low ebb of construction last month, activities in the metropolitan area are showing a gain in contracts awarded and contemplated projects, and the next five years will be an era of unprecedented prosperity in the industry.

RETAIL INVENTORIES INCREASE

Stocks of goods on the retail merchants' shelves in the last year have increased 19.3 per cent in terms of days' supplies, according to a current survey by Standard Statistics Company.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. Ranks as World Producer

A Leading Maker of Soaps, Dentifrices and Toilet Preparations—1930 Profits Rising—Big Working Capital—Fine Dividend Record

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 80

Soap has been used for thousands of years. It is an indispensable part of daily life, whose use has grown with the growth of civilization.

Industries may rise and fall, new inventions may cause the obsolescense of articles or

EL PASO WOMEN FOSTER ACCORD WITH MEXICANS

International Congress to Promote Understanding and Friendship

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EL PASO, Tex.—Looking forward to increasing friendly relations between the Southwest and the Republic of Mexico, clubwomen of this city are planning an International Congress of Women, to be held here in January. Prominent women throughout Mexico are expected to attend. Clubwomen from Texas, Arizona and New Mexico are to be invited to take part in the congress.

Mrs. Luis Medina Barron, wife of the Mexican Consul-General at El Paso, and Mrs. Georgia Burlingham Carmichael of El Paso, who has traveled and lived in Mexico for a number of years, spent the early part of September in Mexico City extending official invitations to women there to attend.

Lack of Communications

One of the greatest obstacles to better understanding between the two nations has been the lack of proper communications. Until recently El Paso has been connected with Mexico City only by train. Last year an air passenger line was established, which cut the time necessary to reach Mexico City from more than 50 hours to 9 or 10 hours. But only at one or two places can the motor tourist get far into the interior by automobile.

Chihuahua, the largest state in Mexico, has a common boundary with the United States 400 miles long.

Capt. Ian Benton, a prominent cattleman of Chihuahua, said recently that less than three cars a day cross the border for the interior because of the condition of these trails.

Consequently, little is known to the average person about the interior of Mexico. To see the border is not to see Mexico at all, Mrs. Carmichael pointed out. Although plans for getting a motor highway built from El Paso and Juarez to Chihuahua City and thence south to Mexico City are being considered, the women of El Paso feel that the time has come when the women of the two nations should become better acquainted, regardless of the lack of all types of communications.

Progress in Roadbuilding

Progress is expected here in the building of highways in Mexico, but according to many who have visited the interior recently, the majority of the road construction work is being concentrated in the central and southern part around Mexico City.

The Federal Government has projected a road through Chihuahua City to the border, but this route will serve a great number of towns and will not offer a direct through highway. Once highways are built, the work that the El Paso clubwomen are sponsoring in this International Congress for Women will become much easier in the following years.

Good highways will enable Americans to make trips into the interior of Mexico, and Mexicans to visit the United States much easier, thus getting the peoples of the two nations better acquainted. A road through Chihuahua from El Paso is expected, once it is built, to help in this, since at this time more than 500,000 tourists pass through El Paso each year, the greater majority by automobile.

Bus Line Managers Report Times Good

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Following the noticeable decline in motorbus travel during the early part of the year, traffic has steadily increased since July and for many lines August was a record-breaking month, it was reported by traffic managers of the principal companies at the fourth annual convention of the National Association of Motorbus Operators here Sept. 26.

According to J. B. Walker, chairman of the convention, this can be taken as a sign that the country is emerging from the depression of the early part of the year, as the increased traffic was more than a seasonal spurt, having continued through September. Many operators expected their September volume would equal the high records of August.

In their two-day meeting the operators discussed means of putting motor bus transportation on as regular and dependable a basis as railroads. The organization will devote its efforts during the coming year to bring about federal regulation of bus traffic through passage of the Parker bill now before Congress, giving power of regulation to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Port Authorities Urge 'Free Cities'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — A proposal that Congress establish "foreign and industrial trade zones in American cities," was favored in a resolution adopted at the closing session of the American Bar Association of Port Authorities convention here Friday.

The resolution recommended that a regional committee be named to study and promote the idea which is similar to that of "free cities" in European countries in which tariff duties are abolished, establishing industrial centers which receive raw material duty free.

A second resolution adopted urged formation of a federal bureau for the collection and distribution of information dealing with port development problems. Provision was made in the resolution for the appointment of a committee to study and report on the possibility of establishing such a bureau. Philadelphia was selected as the place of meeting for 1931.

CHICAGO EXTENDING ITS BUNGALOW LINE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—More than 1,875,000 of Chicago's 3,375,235 inhabitants reside in one or two family dwellings, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce. A semisuburban character for the Midwest metropolis is assured for years to come in the miles of bungalows and similar structures going up on the city outskirts, the association points out.

The present make-up of the Chicago residential sky line is made up of approximately 179,100 single family homes, 118,980 two-flat buildings, 56,990 apartment buildings, and an additional 85,955 apartments located either over or behind stores, it is reported.

Mountain Farm Station Tests Crop Hardiness

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AVON, Colo.—The high altitude experiment station of the Colorado Agricultural College, located in the mountains near here, is said to be the only one of its kind in the world. At an elevation of over a mile and a half above sea level, many kinds and varieties of fruits, vegetables and grains that can be found in a high-altitude country are grown on this farm. Varieties of fruit, grain and vegetables are being developed which are especially adapted to a high altitude, where the nights are extremely cool and where only hardy plants of all kinds can be grown.

Many kinds of fruit, including strawberries, raspberries and blackberries are raised on this mountain farm, and it is believed that hardier plants can be developed. Among the vegetables are the selection of the best adapted varieties of potatoes, head lettuce, peas and cabbage. Starting with many samples from all over the country, the vegetables and grains are grown and cultivated or discarded according to their adaptability or fitness to a country with a high altitude.

During the summer season when the station is at its best, educational programs are given which consist of lectures by more than a score of experts, and visitors who attend these sessions find it very interesting as they are shown the different experimental tracts where the different varieties of berries, vegetables and grains are growing. Cattle are fed at this station for the purpose of keeping up the soil fertility and also to form a completely balanced farm demonstration.

Oats at this high altitude have proven to be very successful, and wheat, barley and potatoes have been grown with good results. It has been found that mountain-grown seed potatoes are in heavy demand owing to their extreme hardiness and the station ships many carloads of them every season.

Head lettuce does especially well in the mountains and since the establishment of this high-altitude station, a fine variety of head lettuce has been grown and developed by it.

The produce return of the high-altitude farms of Colorado amounts to between $7,000,000 and $3,000,000 annually, and by taking advantage of the experiments of the high-altitude farm station these figures may be doubled, it is believed.

ARKANSAS GROWERS SEEK MELON RECORD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOPE, Ark.—Watermelon growers of this city hope to produce sometime the world's largest watermelon, and the 1930 crop has produced at least one which can vie for this title—Jumbo, 160¾ pounds of watermelon, grown by A. B. Turner, who says if it hadn't been for the drought, the melon would have—well, perhaps 100 pounds heavier, at least.

A contest has been running in Hempstead County for the past few years to see who could grow the largest melon. Prizes were offered to those bringing in the season's largest, and the poundage has been increasing with the seasons, until now the greatest of them all has appeared with a weight of more than 160 pounds.

Melons ranging from 100 to 150 pounds are not uncommon in Hempstead County.

LITTLE EFFECT FELT FROM NEW TARIFF

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.) —Ninety-eight per cent of Colombia's exports to the United States enters that country duty free under the Hawley-Smoot tariff, according to a review of the export trade published here. Exports to the United States in 1928 were valued at $94,599,000 and, it is estimated, will reach at least the same amount for 1930, making a total dutiable amount of only $1,633,670 under the new tariff.

The United States purchases approximately 85 per cent of the total exports of this country, Colombia occupying fifth place among the South American countries exporting to the United States.

LARGE CUBAN BANK SUSPENDS PAYMENT

HAVANA (AP)—The Banco del Comercio, one of the oldest and most influential financial institutions in Cuba, suspended payments, Sept. 27, after an all-night meeting of its directors.

The bank is more than 50 years old, and was one of the few which survived the crash in 1921. American interests in Cuba use it almost exclusively among the native banks for their operations. The Government used it as a depository for pay roll purposes.

TARIFF HEARINGS ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Tariff Commission on Sept. 25 added bentwood furniture and soups and soup preparations to the list of articles on which it will hold hearings to determine whether the tariff should be revised. The furniture hearing will be held on Nov. 20 and that on soup the following day.

COTTON DECLINES FURTHER

NEW YORK (AP)—Cotton showed further declines today under a continuation of the recent selling and further liquidation of long accounts which sent the price of new December off to 10.40 or 11 points net lower. That delivery closed at 10.41, with the general market closing barely steady at net declines of 8 to 16 points.

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
6 Air Invest cvt pf	12	12	12
1 Air Invest war	1½	1½	1½
175 †Ala Gt South	102	100	100
2 All Am Gen	18½	18½	18½
2 Alum Co Am	302	301½	301½
1 Alum Ltd pf	99	99	99
1 Am Capital P pf	70	70	70
1 Am Cap pf	31	31	31
18 Am Cities P&Lb	14	13½	14
19 Am Com Pow A	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝
33 Am Cyana B	14⅝	14	14
5 Am Dept St	4	4	4
11 Am Equities	12½	12	12½
97 Am & Fgn Pow war	37	33½	37
13 Am Gas & El	115⅛	114	115⅛
3 Am Invest B	7⅝	7½	7⅝
2 Am Invest war	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2 Am Light & Trac	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
4 Am Maracaibo	1⅝	1½	1½
82 Am Sup Power	20	19⅝	19⅝
2 Am Sup P 1st pf	100½	100	100½
5 Am Sup Pow pf	90	90	90
14 Am Ut & Gen B vtc	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
1 Anch Post Fence	7½	7½	7½
3 Appalach Gas	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
2 Aretur Rad Tube	8	8	8
7 Ark Nat Gas A	8¼	8⅛	8¼
22 Asso El Ind Ltd (.30)	5½	5⅝	5⅝
2 Asso Gas & El	30⅝	30¼	30⅝
16 Asso Gas & El pf	93	92½	93
128 Asso G&El ctfs (6)	97½	97½	97½
141 Asso G & E A (3.40R)	31¼	30	30½
1 Asso G&E deb rts	3¼	3¼	3¼
3 Asso Ray pf (6)	46	45½	45⅝
1 Atlas Ply (2)	17	17	17
3 Avia Corp Am	42⅜	42⅛	32½
3 Avia Sec	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
B			
2 Bahia Corp	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
†25 Baumann (L) pf (7)	74	74	74
1 Bellan Aire vtc	7	7	7
6 Bliss E W (1)	18	17	18
10 Blue Ridge (.40)	7	6⅞	6⅞
30 Blue Ridge evt pf (3R)	37¼	36½	37¼
23 Brax Tr & Lt (2A)	34	33	33¾
1 Buf Nia&EP pf (1.80)	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝
1 Bulova Watch pf (2⅛)	32	32	32
1 Burco	7	7	7
1 Burma Ltd	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
C			
3 Cable R Tube vtc	3	2⅞	3
4 Cable & Wire A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3 Cable & Wire B	½	½	½
1 Cable & Wire pf	3	3	3
17 CAM Co vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
46 Can Marc Wireless	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
1 Carib Syn	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Carnegie Met	6	6	6
2 Cent Hud G&E vtc	22¼	22¼	22¼
9 Cent Pub Serv A	23½	22⅝	22⅝
28 Cent Stales El	20½	19¼	19⅝
3 Centrif Pipe	6	⅝	6
2 Chain Strs Dev	4¾	4½	4¾
7 Chath Ph Al nv	18½	18	18½
185 Cities Service	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜
2 Cities Serv pf	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝
2 Cleve Trac	13	13	13
15 Colon Oil	3½	3¼	3½
8 Colum Oil & G vtc	8	7⅛	8⅛
27 Comwlth & So war	3¼	3¼	3½
2 Commun Wat Wks	12	12	12
16 Cons Cop Min	2⅝	2½	2½
1 Cons Gas Util A	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
1 Cons Laundries	13¾	13¾	13¾
†100 Cont Shares pf B	68½	68½	68½
2 Cooper Bess	31	30	31
15 Cord Corp	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
2 Corp Sec Chi	20	19⅞	19⅞
28 Cosden Oil	14⅜	12⅜	13⅝
2 Creole Pet	5½	5⅛	5⅛
1 Cresson Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Crocker & Wheel	14	12½	14
1 Crosse & Black pf	36	36	36
2 Crown Cent Pet	½	½	½
†50 Crown C & Seal pf	34½	34½	34½
23 Cuban Cane war	¼	¼	¼
1 Cuneo Press	32	32	32
6 Curtiss Wright war	1	1	1
22 Cusi Mex Min	½	½	½
D			
1 Darby Pet	8½	8⅛	8⅛
8 Dayton Airpl	3¼	3	3
3 Deere & Co new	72	71	71
8 De Forest	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1 De Havilland new	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
5 Detroit Aircraft	2¾	2½	2½
38 Diam Match new	17⅞	16½	17⅜
1 Dixie Gas Util	23	23	23
11 Diam Match pf n	25	25	25
11 Doehler Die-Cast	9½	9	9
3 Douglas Airc	17⅛	17	17
1 Dresser Mfg A	43	43	43
3 Dresser Mfg B	32½	32	32½
4 Driver Harris	52⅜	51½	51½
2 Dubilier Cond	3½	3⅜	3⅜
†1075 Duke Power	154½	150	150
11 Duquesne Gas	9⅜	9	9⅜
11 Durant Mot	2½	2¼	2¾
E			
3 East States Pow B	26⅞	26	26
13 Eisler Elec	6⅛	6	6⅛
312 El Bond & Sh	70¼	68⅝	69½
1 El Bond & Sh pf	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
8 El Bond & Sh 5½pf	97⅝	97½	97⅝
1 El Household Util	41½	41½	41½
3 El Pow Assoc	22½	22½	22½
5 El Pow Assoc A	21½	20½	20⅝
1 El P & L opt war	41½	41½	41½
2 Electric Share	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1 Electric Share pf	95	95	95
2 Empire Fire Ins	11½	11⅜	11½
1 Europe El A	12	12	12
F			
3 Fabrics Finish	2½	2¼	2½
1 Fageol Mot	1½	1½	1½
1 Fairchild Avia A	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10 Fajardo Sugar	43	43	43
1 Film Insp	2	2	2
5 Fokker Aircraft	12⅞	12⅜	12½
4 Ford Mot Can A	25¼	24¼	25
2 Fort Motor France	11	11	11
37 Ford Mot Ltd	17⅝	16¾	17½
26 Fox Theatre A	8⅝	8½	8½
G			
9 Gen Bak	2½	2¼	2½
9 Gen Bak pf	34⅜	33⅞	34¼
1 Gen Cap Corp	40½	40½	40½
7 Gen Elec Ltd rct	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
*1 Gen Fireproof	27	27	27
4 Globe Underwrit	9½	9⅛	9⅛
10 Gold Seal Elec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3 Golden Center Min	2¼	2¼	2⅛
3 Goldfield Cons	⅝	⅝	⅝
22 Goldman Sachs	15¾	15½	15¾
†20 Gt Alt & Pac nv	201	200½	200½
†10 Gt A & P 1st pf	119	119	119
1 Greenfield T & D	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 Griffith D W	1	1	1
14 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	107½	106½	107
H			
1 Handley P pr pf	2¾	2¾	2¾
4 Hazeltine	21	20	20
5 Hecla Min	9¼	9	9
1 Houdaille Her pf A	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
14 Houston Oil	13¾	13	13⅛
26 Hudson Bay M&S	6¼	5½	6
16 Humble Oil	79¼	78¾	78⅞
2 Hydro El Serv	34¾	34	34
I			
5 Imp Oil Can	20¼	19¾	19¾
12 Ind Ter Ill A	28½	28	28
6 Indust Fin ctf	16	14	16
1 Ins Co Nor Am	60⅝	60½	60⅝
9 Insurance Sec	10⅛	10	10
17 Ins Co Nor Am rts	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 Intercon Pow A	14½	13⅝	13⅝
18 Internat Pet	17⅜	17¼	17½
2 Inter Sun Pow	35	34½	34½
7 Inter Util B	10¼	10	10¼
1 Inter Util war	5	5	5
1 Irving Air Ch	11½	11½	11½
3 Ital Superpow A	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
J			
1 Johnson Motor	12	12	12
K			
1 Kirkland Gold	⅜	⅜	⅜
2 Kleinert	11½	11½	11½
1 Kolster Brandes	¼	¼	¼
L			
1 Leonard Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4 Lion Oil	16	15	16
2 Loew's war	10½	10½	10½
5 Lone Star Gas	35⅞	35½	35½
M			
1 MacMarr St	14	14	14
*20 Maine Cent RR Co	77	77	77
6 Marconi Int Mar	8⅛	8	8
3 Mavis Bott	¾	¾	¾
5 Memphis Nat Gas	13½	13½	13½
6 Metal & Min	11¾	11¼	11⅜
1 Mexico Ohio Oil	2½	2½	2½
2 Mid St Pet A vtc	5½	5½	5½
1 Mid St Pet B vtc	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
15 Mid West Util	26	25⅝	25⅝
1 Midvale Co	60	60	60
1 Miller & Sons	25	25	25
2 Mining Co Can	12	12	12
37 Mo Kans Pipe L	14¾	14½	14½
8 Mo Kans P L B vtc	¾	¾	¾
2 Mountain Gulf	⅞	⅞	⅞
7 Mountain Prod	8¾	8½	8½
4 Municipal Serv	7½	7½	7½
N			
20 National Am Co	9¾	8¾	8½
9 Nat Avia	8	7¾	7⅞
1 Nat Pam Stores	9	9	9
2 Nat Fuel & Gas	27	27	27
15 Nat Investors	10⅜	10	10½
1 Nat Short T Sec A	16	16	16
2 Nat Sug Ref NJ	29½	29½	29½
11 Nat Trade Jnl	2	1	2
1 National Trans	16	16	16
3 Nelson (H)	15	15	15
3 New Bradford	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2 New Jer Zinc	65	65	65
12 Newmont Min	83⅜	81	81
11 NY Rio & B Aires	6⅜	3½	6⅜
37 Niag Hud Pow	14⅞	13⅝	14⅜
27 Niag Hud P A war	3	3	3
8 Niag Hud P B war	8	8	8
1 Niag Hud P C war	5	5	5
4 Niag Shares Md	10⅜	10½	10½
1 Niles Bem Pond	27⅞	27⅞	27⅝
9 Noranda Mines	20½	19⅝	19⅞
25 Nordon Corp Ltd	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 No Am Avia A war	2	1⅞	1⅞
35 Nor Am Lt & Pow pf	Qs*	88*	88*asod
†25 Nor Am Lt & Pow pf	88½	88½	88½
126 Nor Am Lt & Pow pf	88½	88½	88½
4 Nor European Oil	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
†30 Nor Ind P S 6% pf	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 North States P A	148	147½	147½
O			
†20 Ohio Bell T 7% pf	116¾	116	116¾
P			
4 Pac G & E 1 pf	29¾	29¾	29¾
3 Pacific West Oil	15	o14⅞	15
3 Pandem Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
4 Pantepec Oil	3⅛	3	3
5 Paramount Cab	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
35 Pennroad Corp	9¼	8¾	8¾
2 Pen Lt & Pow	39½	39	39
5 Petroleum Corp war	3½	3	3
1 Philippe (L) B	13½	13½	13½
4 Pitney Bowes	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1 Plymouth Oil	24	24	24
1 Potrero Sugar	7	7	7
1 Pow Sec Corp pf	99½	99½	99½
2 Premier Gold	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10 Prince Whitely	9¾	8½	8½
30 Prudential Invest	17½	17	17
10 Pub Util Hold	14	13½	13⅝
3 Pub Ut Hold war	3½	2¾	3¾
R			
3 Railroad Sh	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
17 Rainbow L Prod A	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜
4 Rainbow L Prod B	5	4½	4⅞
2 Rec Bank	8	8	8
3 Reliance Invt A	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛
3 Reynolds Invest	3	2	2
125 †Richman Bros	75½	75	75½
3 Rossia nIII	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Royalty Corp pf	8½	8½	8½
S			
26 St Regis Paper	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
3 Salt-Creek Prod	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2 Seaboard Util	8½	8½	8½
3 Sec Corp Gen	30	30	30
9 Segal Lock	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛
1 Seiberling Rub	5½	5½	5½
8 Selected Indust	4¾	4½	4¾
3 Sentry Saf Control	2¼	2¼	2¼
11 Shenandoah	8	8⅛	8⅛
5 Shenandoah pf	40	39¾	39¾
†30 Smith A O	166	163	163
2 So Am G & P	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 So Cal Ed C pf	26	26	26
5 South Penn Oil	34¾	33¾	33¾
13 Southland Royalty	7½	7⅜	7⅜
1 Southwest Dairy	3	3	3
7 Southwest Gas Ut	10½	10	10
1 Span & Gen rets	¾	¾	¾
7 Stand Mot	3	3	3
43 Stand Il Ind	45⅞	45	45⅛
9 Stand Oil Ky	28⅝	28	28
1 Stand Il Neb	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
2 Starrett Corp	16¼	16	16
2 Starrett pf	34½	34	34
1 Strom Carlson	27⅝	27½	27⅝
1 Strook & Co	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
2 Stutz Mot Am	1½	1½	1½
4 Sunray Oil	4½	4½	4½
1 Syrac Wash Mch B	4½	4½	4½
T			
1 Taggart Corp	18	18	18
6 Technicolor Inc	13⅞	13½	13⅞
1 Texon Oil & Land	12	12	12
1 Thatcher Sec	2⅝	2½	2⅝
†80 Thermoid pf	70	70	70
1 Tishman Realty & Con	41	41	41
7 Trans Lux D Pic A	8½	8⅛	8⅛
U			
1 Union Nat Gas Can	25½	25⅛	25⅛
1 United Carr Fast	6½	6⅛	6½
7 United Corp war	14	13⅜	13⅜
57 Unit Founders	15½	15	15
59 United Gas new	13¼	12⅞	13⅛
16 United Gas war	3½	3⅛	3⅛
5 United Gas pf	96⅞	96½	96⅝
48 Un Lt & Pow A	34¾	33⅞	34
1 Un Lt & Pow B	79	79	79
2 Un Lt&P cv pf	109	109	109
3 U S & Overseas	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
7 U S Elec Pow	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
13 U S Foil B	13½	13⅜	13⅜
1 U S Rubber Reclaim	3	3	3
6 United Verde Ext	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
2 Utility Equities	10	10	10
3 Util Pow & Lt	16⅛	16	16
1 Util P & Lt B ctf	39⅛	39½	39½
V			
15 Vacuum Oil	72¼	70¾	70¾
1 Venezuelan Pet	2	2	2
8 Vick Finance (.40)	7⅜	7¼	7¼
W			
8 West Air Exp (.60)	31	30½	30½

DOMESTIC BONDS
—Sales in $1000

2 Ala Pow 5s '68	104	103¾	103¾
9 Ala Pow 4½s '67	99½	99⅜	99½
1 Alumin Co 5s '52	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Am Cmwlth Pow 6s '40	92	92	92
6 Am G&E 5s 2028	101	101	101
2 Am Pw&L 6s 2016	108½	108½	108½
5 Am Rad 4½s '47	10	0	100
1 Am Roll M 5s '48	100½	100½	100½
6 Appalach as 6s '45	102⅜	101	101
4 Appalach Pow 5s '56	102½	102½	102⅜
11 Ark Pow & Lt 5s '56	101⅜	101½	101⅜
1 Arnold Print 6s '41	90	90	90
1 Asso Elec 4½s '53	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
2 Asso G&E 5½s '38	86	85¾	85¾
7 Asso G&E 5s '50 evt	87⅜	87¼	87¼
1 Asso G&E 5½s '77	97¾	97¾	97¾
62 Asso G&E 5s '68	88¼	88¼	88¼
11 Asso G&E 4½s C '49	82	81¾	81¾
2 Asso Tel Ut 5½s C '44	95¾	95½	95½
2 Bell Tel Can 5s A '55	105	105	105
13 Calif Pack 5s '40	102¼	102	102¼
28 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
6 Caro P&L 5 '56	103½	103½	103½
4 Calcrp Trac 5s '38	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
9 Cent St El 5½ '54	81½	81	81
6 Cent St E 5½ '48	80	80	80
2 Cent St P&L 5½ '53	91	91	91
120 Cities Ser 5s '50	98⅜	98¼	98¼
10 Cit Ser G 5½ '42	85¼	85	85¼
4 Cit Ser Pow 5½s '52	91¼	91½	91¼
2 Clev El Illum 7 '41	107¾	107¾	107⅞
2 Clev Term Bldg 6s '41	99	99	99
25 Consum P 4½ '58 new	102	102	102
20 Consum Pow 4½ '58	102	102	102
3 Cont G&El 5s A '58	91½	91½	91½
2 Cont Oil 5¼ '37	97½	97½	97½
6 Crucible Steel 5s '40	101½	101½	101½
7 Del C Gas 5s B '50	104¼	104	104
1 Det Int Bridge 6½s '52	42¼	42¼	42½
2 DuQuesne Gas 6s '45	95¼	95¼	95¼
7 E Ut Inv 5s A '54	74	74	74
1 Ed Elec Ill 5s '33	102¾	102¾	102¾
25 El P&L & P 5s '30 new	92½	92½	92½
2 Elec P&L 5s 2030	92½	92½	92½
8 Emp O&R 5½s '42	85½	85½	85½
4 Fair Morse 5s '42	99⅝	99½	99⅝
1 Fla P&L 5s '54	90	90	90
1 Gen Bronze 6s '40	92	92	92
1 Gen Rayon 6s A '48	63½	63½	63½
14 Gen Vend 6s '37 ww	20	20	20
1 Gen WW&E 6s B '44	85	85	85
23 Geo Pow 5s '67	102	101¾	102
1 Glidden Co 5½s '35	96	96	96
18 Goodrich 6s '45	81	80½	80½
5 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	103½	103½	103½
15 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	102½	102⅝	102⅝
1 Hudson Bay 6s '35	100½	100½	100½
3 Ind P&L 5s A '57	101¾	101¾	101¾
14 Inland Util 6s '34	98½	98½	98½
7 Insull Util Inv 6s B '40	100¼	100	100
1 Interl P S 7s '57	98½	98½	98½
23 Inter Sec Am 5s '47	81	80½	80½
1 Inters Pow 5s '57	92¼	92¼	92¼
13 Inv Co 5s A '47 xw	81½	80⅞	81⅛
7 Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	98¼	98¼	98¼
7 Kop G & C 5s '47	101½	101	101½
1 Leh PS 6s A 2026	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Lib McN & L '42	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
3 Louis P&L 5s '57	101½	101⅜	101½
5 Man P 5½s A '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Mid W Ut 5s '44	99	99	99
3 Mid Sts Pet 6½s A '45	58	58	58
1 Midland N G 6s '35	98½	98½	98½
1 Miss Riv P 6s '44 ww	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
12 Miss P&L 5s '57	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1 Narragansett 5s '57	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Nathan Strauss 6s '38	57	56	59
18 Nat Pw&Lt 6s A 2026	108	108	108
9 Nat Pw & Lt 5s B 2030	94⅜	94¼	94⅜
2 Na tPub Serv 5s '78	79¾	79¾	79¾
10 Nat Tea 5s '35	98⅞	98¾	98¾
1 N E Gas & El 5s '50	89½	89½	89½
2 N E G&E 5s '48	90½	90½	90½

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

DOGS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Pedigreed collies, grown stock both sexes; also male puppies.—A. M. HULLWEG, 121-05 20th Ave., College Point, N. Y.

PORTUGUESE poodles, puss, white, thoroughbred. Telephone Regent 8544-J. MORRIS KORNBERG, 224 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass.

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ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 958 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 2234.

COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

LOUISE G. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 250 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 3080.

MISS ARMSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3361. New York City.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC. (Est. 1920)—We serve Manhattan's finest firms with high-grade office help; register in person, 9-2 p. m. 105 W. 40th. New York City. Pennsylvania 5389.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE — Two Saturday evening Symphony seats; floor right; price $90. 463 Beacon St., Boston.

HELP WANTED

CARETAKER and wife, white, can have outside work; quarters furnished; must have good habits. Box H-84, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Couple, Protestant, preferably English, cook and general man to do inside and outside work, gardening; near Boston. E-87, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG couple desires the services of housekeeper-cook for small home in suburbs. Write stating particulars. Box S-52, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

MOTHER'S helper desired in Newtonville; Christian Scientist preferred. Telephone Kenmore 8967 Monday afternoon.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillrest
473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass.
A home for rest and study. Experienced care if needed. Tel. W. N. 1789-W

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

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FOR SALE—American maple bookcase, cupboard, taupe moire chair and matching footstool, DC Radiola; very reasonable. Circle 3029, N. Y. C.

HOUSES TO LET

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 48 Gladstone St.—8-room cottage, steam, Vulcan, shades, screens, oak floors, newly painted. Plantations 3875.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

LET your closet be worthy of its contents; closets arranged for utility as well as beauty. Endicott 8100. LILLIAN H. HOLZMAN, 40 West 72nd St., New York City.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6853.

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Also, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
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Tel. HAY market 3907

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, FIFTH AVENUE-45th STREET Small daylight office, unfurnished, floor carpeted, suitable out-of-town representative, attorney, etc.; references required. Tel. Vanderbilt 8835.

NEW YORK CITY, 100 East 42nd Street, Room 1514—Will share attractive private office; references required.

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On Long Island Sound
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Cabins Also Ready
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Whitefield Hall
ATTRACTIVE apartments convenient to Harvard Square, Colleges, and Christian Science church.
Suites, Furnished or Unfurnished
New, fireproof; one to six rooms. Modern housekeeping facilities. Refrigeration, incinerators, servidors, laundry, spacious closets, fireplaces, etc. Hall service and cafe, also maids' service. Also suites in Mather Court, Concord Hall and Lexington Hall.
Apply THOMAS BURDETT, Mgr., 19 Garden St. Tel. University 3263, University 3984

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FOR SALE—Colonial house, fine condition, built 1721, tiled fireplace, mural painting and corner cupboard; 12 rooms, 2 baths, 3 acres; beautifully situated in charming village on highway between New York and Boston. For photo and terms address MRS. A. L. LIVERY, Brooklyn, Conn.

REAL ESTATE (Continued)

MARBLEHEAD, MASS., 31 Pront St.—For sale, old fashioned small house; all conveniences; wonderful location. A. L. MOMULLIN, Tel. 1137.

Needham, Mass.—For Sale
MODERN 6 rooms, bath, sun parlor, electric kitchen; 14,000 feet of land; garage; shade trees; American neighbors. Needham 0630.

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A beautiful city, an intellectual center.
Golf and all sports.
Attractive Furnished Homes for Seasonal Lease
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Land for high class homes; 6 miles from State House; magnificent view. For appointment telephone Parkway 3337.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

ATTENTION is called to those interested in the progress of children needing special help and training; an estate is wanted (25 acres or more) as a permanent residence for a home school; 25 to 30 rooms necessary, all modern improvements, secluded but not isolated, accessible to railroad, vicinity of Northern New Jersey, Westchester or sections of Connecticut within commuting distance of N. Y. C.; on a rental basis until such time as arrangements can be made to purchase. DEANWOOD SCHOOL, Box 271, Morristown, N. J. Phone Morristown 2773.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—For one or two gentlemen, in well-appointed home, quiet street, two spacious rooms are available, with bath, fireplaces, extra large closets; genuine home cooking; first-class service; garage. E-86, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE, Huron Avenue Section, Near Fresh Pond—Protestant woman will board married couple; home privileges; remuneration if man will tend heater, etc. Phone Porter 5418.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON—Sunny, attractive rooms, both single and connecting, near Christian Science church. RUTH C. EVEREST, 8 Norway Street. Tel. Cop. 1732-W.

BOSTON—In private apartment, room for one or two business persons; 2 windows overlooking Charles River; 2 closets; reasonable rent. Phone Kenmore 3815.

BOSTON—Very attractive sunny room in private family, also other recommended rooms. The SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave. Kenmore 4033.

BOSTON, 44 Clearway Street—Comfortable room to let near church; permanent or transient. Telephone Kenmore 3648. Suite 7.

BOSTON, 205 Bay State Road—Large airy room; beautiful location; clean; quiet; also small room; $6, $8, $10. Kenmore 3497.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS—QUIET ROOM in small apartment; near church. Tel. Kenmore 1946.

BOSTON, Belmont Hotel, 116 Huntington Avenue — Clean, pleasant rooms; transient and permanent.

BOSTON, 46 Westland Ave., Suite 42—Good light room; very reasonable; breakfast if desired; a real home.

BOSTON—Large comfortable room, newly furnished; near Christian Science church. Telephone Kenmore 9854.

HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND—Would like to share my home with two others; near station and buses. Box P-30, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY—Private family of 3 congenial adults, upper Riverside Drive, offer attractive sunny room in modern apartment to young man desiring pleasant, homelike environment; breakfast if desired; garage convenient. Box A-22, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C., University Ave. (Fordham Road)—Very desirable room adjacent bath; private family, $7; references. Kellogg 8903. (Switchboard) LIEB.

NEW YORK CITY, 833 West 112th St. (8-D)—Room adjoining bath, southern exposure, $10; gentleman; American family. Monument 3096.

N. Y. C., 500 West 111th—Comfortable room opposite bath; business woman; conveniences; near church, bus, subway. MRS. BAKER (5E).

N. Y. C., 33 Washington Sq. West, Apartment 2A—Charming sunny room (facing square); lady; Christian Scientist preferred. Spring 1745.

NEW YORK CITY, 400 Riverside Drive (112th), 6 D—Sunny room, semi-private bath; also single rooms; business guests. Monument 2445.

N. Y. C.—Lovely room with private family; running water; overlooking Hudson. West End (92nd). Call evenings, Schuyler 4440.

NEW YORK CITY, 151 East 44th—Private home near Grand Central; 3 baths, kitchen; business people. Vanderbilt 2818 after 5.

NEW YORK CITY—Large light room suitable for two; convenient. Telephone Bryant 0423.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Room unfurnished in apartment, housekeeping privilege if desired; for lady. Columbia 0468. DOROTHY EMERSON, 1736 Columbia Road N. W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GENTLEMAN, 44, educated, desires employment for six months; no previous experience being requisite, but where qualities of honesty, faithfulness, diligence, kindness, courtesy, precision and judgment are appreciated. E-96, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STEWARD—Experienced cook for bachelor apartment or club; best references. Box T-19 The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, 25, desires position offering opportunity for betterment; any field. Box 1234, 5 West 63rd, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BY capable, cultured woman as companion or attendant; could assume management of home; licensed driver; Boston or vicinity preferred. Box E-93, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LADY, 21 years, German, high-school graduate, fond of children, desires position in Montreal as attendant, companion or governess; helpful in housekeeping; Christian Scientists preferred. H-85, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY—Refined, companionable person as attendant to one needing care; light housekeeping; good reader; practical helper. Call Plaza 6065.

SECRETARY, executive (stenographer and dictaphone), educated, American, world-wide traveled; proved ability and stamina. Box W-45, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SECRETARIAL—Eight years in Wall St., also experienced in bookkeeping and income tax; prefer position in Manhattan. MISS GREENWOOD, Room 1062, Hotel Shelton, New York City.

TRAINED attendant (German) desires position of trust; over 10 years' experience; best references; loves children. Box M-33, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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NEW YORK CITY—Delightfully furnished, cooperative, 9 rooms, 2 baths, 4 exposures, Frigidaire; 15 minutes 42nd; $150. Telephone Caledonia 6782 afternoons, Melrose 4623 evenings, Sundays.

NEW YORK CITY, 77 Park Ave.—Bedroom, bath, opening on roof terrace, $65 month yearly rental; hotel service available. MR. BREDE. Telephone Caledonia 2968.

NEW YORK CITY, 310 East 15th St. (Stuyvesant Square)—Quiet, sunny, attractively furnished 3-room kitchenette apartment. PETERSON, Algonquin 8879.

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Standard Four-Row Keyboard
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STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
2 Months $6.00

WANTED

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Lady of refinement would share her home with a business woman; Christian Scientist preferred. Box L-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN alone will take business woman or after 3-4 rooms for apartment; fine situation; quiet; near car line and trains. Tel. Melrose 0451-W. References exchanged.

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Montgomery—Alabama Hat Shop, 121 Montgomery St.

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Daytona Beach—Princess Issena Hotel News Stand; Mrs. T. O. Sigele, 238½ South Beach.
Fort Myers—Broadway News Company.
Hollywood—Jackson's News Agency, 2011 Hollywood Blvd.
Jacksonville—Drew's Book Store, 45 West Bay; Union News Stand No. 1, Terminal Station.
Miami—World News Company, Flagler St. and N. E. 2nd Ave.; Security News Stand, 117 Northeast First Ave.; Alcazar Hotel News Stand, 800 Biscayne Bldg.
Orlando—Brown News Co., adjoining Beecham Theatre.
St. Petersburg—World News Stand; Plaza News Store, 806 Central Ave.; Mack's Milk Depot, 216 Central Ave.
West Palm Beach—Hoens City News Company, Zack and Franklin Sts.; J. E. Baer's News Stand, 3 Post Office Arcade.

GEORGIA
Atlanta—Piedmont Hotel; World News Co., 91½ Marietta St.
Augusta—Bon Air Hotel News Stand; Steve's Place, 1140 Broad St.
Brunswick—Jack Gardner, Newsdealer, Oglethorpe Hotel.
Macon—Hotel Dempsey News Stand; Hotel Lanier News Stand.
Savannah—Chas. Lamas, 44 Bull St.

NORTH CAROLINA
Asheville—D. H. Peter, 7 Haywood St.; O. A. Robertson's News Stand, Langren Hotel.
Charlotte—Charlotte Hotel News Stand.
Raleigh—Sir Walter Hotel News Stand.
Wilmington—Service News Stand, 208 Front St.

SOUTH CAROLINA
Charleston—Gloria Store, 218 King St.; Demos Bros., 3 Broad St.

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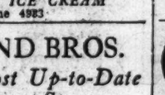

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35 Years of Service in Orlando
"QUALITY DID IT"
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Fine watch and jewelry repairing.
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A delightful place to dine
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Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
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Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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BERLIN—Girl (21), good worker, seeks post in household. KOTHEN, Berlin-Tempelhof, Attilastr. 173. Tüchtiges junges Mädchen (21) sucht Stellung Haushalt.

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3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
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89A Unter den Linden Merkur 6323
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The mixture
SVINEHELD
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Many years of experience.

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Every class of reparation and construction thoroughly carried out. Estimates submitted free of cost. Resident owners or Bank references given.

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Contractors and Builders
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SUZANNE DENTART
DRESSES—COATS
150 charming models
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Dresses . . . 500-900 frs.
Coats . . . . 600-900 frs.
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Tel.: Wagram 19-19
Complete and Conscientious Garage
SERVICE ACCESSORIES

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Commissions Filled Purchases Made
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AMERICAN-FRANCO-ITALIAN RESTAURANT
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(Road Point des Champs Elysées)
Tel. Elysées 06-06
REAL AMERICAN FOOD
in large airy restaurant

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Carefully and beautifully finished
LADIES' UNDERWEAR (Silk or Linen)
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Berlin-Steglitz
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undertakes good printing at moderate prices

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GERMANY

BERLIN
(Continued)

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Geschäftsschluss 6 Uhr

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Berlin N. 54, Rosenthaler Str. 36
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One of Berlin's largest and finest
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Good Quality—Moderate Prices
Damenkleider und Blusen
Beste Qualität
Bigene Herstellung, daher billigste Preise

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Künstlerische Portrait-Photographie

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feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

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Rooms from M 5.- upwards
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—HOTEL EUROPÄISCHER HOF—

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Tel. E 2 Kupfergraben 1097-1098

PENSION DEMBSKI
Nürnberger Strasse 14/15
III. Floor. Lift
Tel. B 4 Bavaria 0591
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Hosiery and Woollen Wear
RUDOLF STROBEL
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B. 3, Lützow 0674
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Spezialgeschäft

CONFECTIONERS AND CAFÉ
The very place you are looking for in Hamburg
Neuerwall 40 and Alsterarkaden 9
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Konditorei und Café
Lieferungen ausser dem Hause
Tel. C 4 Dammtor 4251 und 2520

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PAUL LAMMERT
Heidenkampsweg 37
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Zentralheizungskoks
Agent: J. Kaiser, Altona, Brahmsstr. 73

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needing care and attention welcomed in home. Quiet, wooded surroundings.
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Pflegebedürftige, junge Leute findet liebevolle Aufnahme in ruhiger waldreicher Gegend.

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REICHSKANZLER
CAFE TEA ROOMS
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Erstklassige Konditorei

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Florentine Jewelry, every variety of stone
Specialty: Fine Silver Work
Recommended by the Woman's Rest Tour Association of Boston

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SPLENDID HOTEL
A marvelous situation on the Italian Riviera
Homelike, Moderate Prices
Prop. Valentini Family

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36, Via Palermo Centrally Situated
All modern comforts. Baths and running water in every room. Lift. Central heating. Moderate terms. Swiss management.
B. ROHR, Managing Prop.

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HOTEL ST. MARGHERITA
New Proprietor
Open all the year. Large garden directly on the sea, with all modern comforts, running water in all rooms. Pension from 35 to 40 lire.
GIOVANNI VIANA, Proprietor

NORWAY

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ADELSTEN JENSEN
Torvet 13
Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitter

SCHELLER & CO.
Proprietor—S. Sivertsen
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Oil, Packing and Ship Store Dealer

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Domestic Industry
Furniture and Curtains, Tablecovers, Tapestry, Rugs, etc.
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Songs Recorded in Swedish
by Maj Jern
X 3470 {Dreams, by Arthur Smyth. "Behold, what manner of love" from (Gen. 1:26, 27. I John 3: 1, 2).
Price Kr. 3.50
Available from authorized dealers round the Country or
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Kungsgatan 4

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Matthörna
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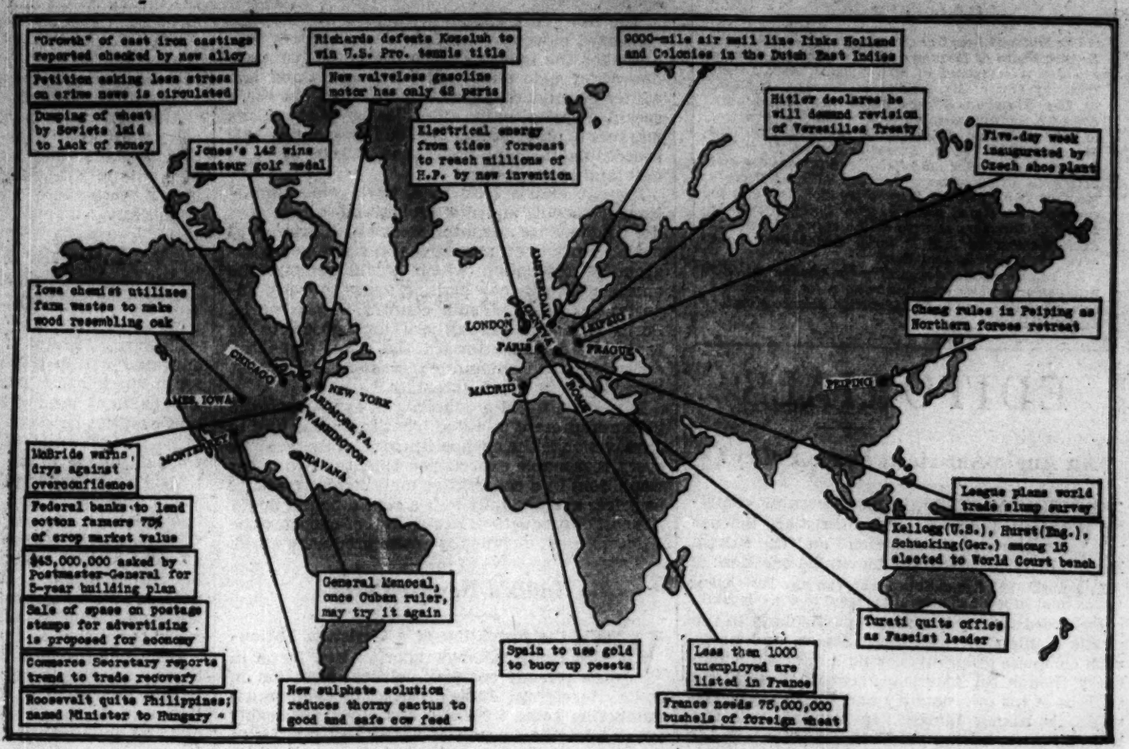
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


"Growth" of cast iron castings reported checked by new alloy
Petition asking less stress on crime news is circulated
Dumping of wheat by Soviets laid to lack of money
Richards defeats Kozeluh to win U.S. Pro. tennis title
New valveless gasoline motor has only 42 parts
Jones's 142 wins amateur golf medal
Electrical energy from tides forecast to reach millions of H.P. by new invention
9000-mile air mail line links Holland and Colonies in the Dutch East Indies
Hitler declares he will demand revision of Versailles Treaty
Five-day week inaugurated by Czech shoe plant
Iowa chemist utilizes farm wastes to make wood resembling oak
Chang rules in Peiping as Northern forces retreat
McBride warns, drys against overconfidence
Federal banks to lend cotton farmers 75% of crop market value
$45,000,000 asked by Postmaster-General for 5-year building plan
Sale of space on postage stamps for advertising is proposed for economy
Commerce Secretary reports trend to trade recovery
Roosevelt quits Philippines; named Minister to Hungary
General Menocal, once Cuban ruler, may try it again
New sulphate solution reduces thorny cactus to good and safe cow feed
Spain to use gold to buoy up pesets
Less than 1000 unemployed are listed in France
France needs 75,000,000 bushels of foreign wheat
League plans world trade slump survey
Kellogg (U.S.), Hurst (Eng.), Schucking (Ger.) among 15 elected to World Court bench
Turati quits office as Fascist leader
LONDON
PARIS
MADRID
AMSTERDAM
GENEVA
LEIPZIG
PRAGUE
PEIPING
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
HAVANA

One Minute Biographies.

Who: SIR HUMPHRY DAVY.

Where: England.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: An English chemist, whose discoveries were of great importance to industry, and who became in 1820 president of the Royal Society. Born in the picturesque village of Penzance, Cornwall, as a grammar-school scholar he betrayed no promise of his brave future. That he felt the zest for learning, we know, for as an apprentice to a surgeon-apothecary of his native town he studied diligently in his spare hours—studied mathematics, ethics, finally chemistry. Possessing none of the materials nor the apparatus usually considered indispensable for such purposes, yet Davy began to make simple experiments. Soon their success brought him into contact with noted men in his field of interest—notably with a Dr. Thomas Beddoes in whose medical institution at Bristol, Davy became for a time superintendent of certain scientific investigations there in progress.

Some of the results of those investigations—hasty and crude though they were—were published by Dr. Beddoes and thus their author became better known. As a lecturer at the Royal Institution in London, Professor Davy delivered a series of lectures on the chemical principles of tanning; next his attention turned to agricultural chemistry, upon which subject he lectured for 10 consecutive years. The resulting textbook, "Elements of Agricultural Chemistry," remained the authority on that subject for 50 years. Then began his absorbing life interest in electro-chemistry, which resulted in so many important discoveries bearing upon hydrogens and other compounds. Resigning his professorship of chemistry at the Royal Institution in 1812, Davy received his knighthood; also he married and in the following year started off for a continental tour with his wife and with Michael Faraday, who had been his assistant in the laboratory of the Royal Institution.

Everywhere abroad Sir Humphry Davy was received with respect and admiration; numerous investigations were conducted by him while on his travels, but it was during a later trip abroad that the British Government commissioned him to examine the papyri from Herculaneum, in the Neapolitan museum. The construction of his safety lamp—the Davy lamp—for miners brought him the gratitude of the Newcastle coal owners. Having been for several years secretary of the Royal Society, Davy was at length made its president. He was not the most popular incumbent of that proud position, because of a somewhat irritable and difficult disposition. His experiments continued, but they too were less successful than hitherto. Sir Humphry Davy, it is said, found comfort and relaxation all his life in the writing of verses. It was Coleridge who said of him that, if he "had not been the first chemist, he would have been the first poet of his age."

In Lighter Vein

Air in Action

"What is wind?" a primary teacher asked her six-year-olds.

There was silence for a moment. It was a deep question. Then a smile suddenly illumined Betty Ann's features. Up shot her little hand. "Wind," she said, "is air taking exercise."

A Quotation for Today

BLESSED are they who have the gift of making friends, for it is one of God's best gifts. It involves many things, but above all, the power of going out of one's self, and appreciating whatever is noble and loving in another.
—THOMAS HUGHES.

The Mail Bag

Shokan, New York

Dear Sponge:

Snubs says that a farm is the only place for a pup. I think it is the only place for a cat, too, because I live on a farm, and I know you would agree with me if you could just spend a day up here. My master owns a number of cows, so we get plenty of milk and my mistress is very good to all her animal family, which includes several cats, a dog, two horses, a pig, chickens and the cows. What a happy time we all have!

Sheppie (that's the dog's name) and I are the best of friends. His daily work is to fetch the cows out of the pasture at milking time and then see that they get back into the fields all right. He is a very good-natured and intelligent dog and makes friends with all the people who visit here.

These city folk are very kind to me, too, and they seem so astonished to learn that I like cantaloupe. Indeed, I like it so well, that it's hard for me to keep away from the dining room when I know it is being served. Whenever I get a titbit, I generally have to perform my pet stunt of shaking hands. This seems to surprise people a great deal, so I suppose cats haven't been taught to do this much.

I wish I could send you my picture, but you will have to take my word for it that I am really a very fine looking feline—at least that's what most everybody says.

Yours with best wishes,
Buster (sometimes called Big Boy).

Marblehead, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

Do you suppose there is any boy in the Colombian Republic or in Iceland or in Tibet who will see my letter? I have 2600 stamps and want to exchange with boys in foreign countries. I have a museum, too, full of rocks and curiosities and some coins and medals. I find many interesting things on the shore here that are washed up by the tide and all kinds of rocks and shell fish. I take them to the Peabody Museum at Salem, and they tell me what they are. I want to get a boat as it's good fun fishing up curious things out of the ocean.

I am a new reader of the Mail Bag and I should like to hear from boys in foreign countries. I am studying German and my mother is studying French. —— Dale H.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

This summer I have become very interested in The Christian Science Monitor. I enjoy reading the Children's Page, the Home Forum, One Minute Biographies, and many other features.

Last summer we took a trip to the middle West and saw many points of interest. We went through the Painted Desert just as the sun was setting which was a beautiful sight. On other trips through Arizona we visited many of the awe-inspiring works of nature, such as the Grand Canyon and Petrified Forest. We saw the adobe villages of the Indians which interested us a great deal. Many times, along the roadside we would come upon stalls which Indians had built of long sticks with brush thrown on top to keep the sun's rays out. Here they sold their wares, such as pottery, boys and arrows, and baskets. Several times we came upon hundreds of sheep being herded by Indians.

In California, the State in which I live, we have many ways of spending our vacations. Some people take trips to our wonderful mountain resorts, some go to the beaches, while others take long trips into our National Parks. I have seen numerous places of interest in California, and would be more than glad to exchange letters concerning this State with anyone in any part of the world.

My age is 15, and I am especially interested in music, dramatics, literature and travel. I can translate Spanish as it is the language I am studying in high school. Jean B.

Dedham, Massachusetts

Dear Editor,

Dedham, the town in which I live, is 10 miles from Boston. The Old Fairbanks House is located here. It is one of the oldest frame houses in the United States. It was built in 1636.

I am very grateful for The Christian Science Monitor and the Mail Bag. Through the Mail Bag I have made several delightful friends. I hope, if this letter is published, I shall gain some new friends. I am a Girl Scout and went to the Girl Scout Camp, Four Winds, for a few weeks this summer. I took map making, judging weights, heights, and distances and art.

My hobbies are: reading, stamp, postcard and coin collecting. Reading is my favorite hobby, however. I am 14 years old. I should like especially to hear from girls in foreign countries but I shall answer all letters promptly.
Priscilla E. B.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Editor:

Minnesota is noted for its many lakes, whose total was once 10,000 but many have disappeared through drainage. This State is called the Gopher State because of the many gophers here. When my brothers were young they used to take an old tub and fill it with dirt, then they would put gophers in it. The gophers would make burrows or tunnels in the dirt and it was great fun to watch them.

I am very fond of dogs and so please emember me to Snubs, and tell him to have a good time on the farm. I surely wish I was there for I have never been on a farm. I am 14 and will welcome any letters within or without the U. S. I would especially like to correspond with girls from Ireland, Scotland, France, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, and Germany for I am of German descent. Also I would like to receive letters from China and Japan. I am interested in swimming, ice skating, reading and stamp collecting. I love to read Snubs, Waddles, "I Record Only the Sunny Hours," "In Lighter Vein," and the Children's and Young Folks' pages. I must close now with love to you and all Mail Bag readers.
Mary Lou O.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Laura K. (13), Hollywood, Calif.—Interested in drawing, French and music.
Nina C. (13), Hollywood, Calif.—Especially from Boston, Mass. Will exchange snapshots, postcards and pressed flowers.
Shirley P. (14), Freeport, Kan.—Especially from Germany.
Dorothy B. (14), Pawtucket, R. I.
Virginia M. (14), Pawtucket, R. I.
Eleene W. (14), Hollywood, Calif.
Genevieve S. (14), Milwaukee, Wis.
Elizabeth P. (14), Macedonia, O.—Interested in music, reading and outdoor sports.
Frances M. (19), Gallup, N. M.

Boys

Charles W. (13), Kimberley, B. C., Canada.—Belongs to Boy Scouts. (If you will send in your letter to John S. we will forward it, Charles.)
Fritz C. (15), Berlin, Germany.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to European Cities Puzzle:

London, Paris, Hamburg, Vienna, Rome, Munich, Brussels, Prague, Berlin, Athens.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Decision

London

A GIFTED young tenor singer was asked by a friend if he could possibly spare time to take a trip into the country and sing to a lady who was devoted to music, but was a shut-in. A date was generously set.

On the morning of the proposed visit the singer received an urgent call inviting him to a country estate to help the hostess entertain many prominent guests. It was a tempting offer because it seemed to afford him opportunity for future engagements; the furtherance of his art and profession.

Momentary temptation seemed to induce the singer to question the advisability of refusing such an offer. Could he not easily propose another day to sing to the invalid? No. Then, with firm decision a telegram was dispatched explaining that a previous engagement, which should not be canceled, must be kept.

The afternoon was a particularly delightful one for all concerned. The atmosphere of appreciation, rapt attention and acumen of the invalid's remarks lent the singer strange inspiration and fervor.

No sooner did the singer reach his chambers that evening than a telephone message came through from a noted gramophone company asking if he would attend their studio early next morning in order that a couple of his songs might be recorded. Had he been out of town (as he would have been, otherwise) this appointment, which presaged world-wide audiences, could not have been kept.

A Word a Day

Altruism

This word is widely used to express the active quality of regard for, and devotion to, the interests of others. It is quite the opposite of egoism or selfishness. One who believes in or practices altruism is called an "altruist," and "altruistic" is the adjective, synonymous with "beneficent," "unselfish."

The word, a coined one, has as its reason for being the Latin *alteri huic*, "to this other," *alteri* being the dative case of *alter*, "another."

Al'-tru-ism is accented on the first syllable; sound *a* as in *hat*, *u* as *oo* in *food*, *i* as in *it*.

"His friends said that he lived up to his preachments on altruism."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Hidden Maxim Puzzle

Flag, Farm, Pearl,
Kite, Ashes, Army, Cows,
The, Wing, Lace, Auto,
Chapel, Is, Drum, An,
Desks, Hat, Ink,
Nine, Sash, Park.

Hidden away in this group of words there may be found an old maxim. By starting with the right letter on the top line, and skipping two, and using the third, and so on to the end, you can spell an old saying.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

An Anglo-American Peace Policy?

WICKHAM STEED, in his discerning contribution today to The Christian Science Monitor's series of articles on "The British Empire of 1930," raises the inevitable question:

In a world that has outlawed war, can any law-abiding nation think of itself as neutral in regard to a law-breaker?

Mr. Steed's query is directed particularly to the public opinion of the United States, and he is, with complete propriety, asking a question which every thoughtful American, concerned with the welfare of his own country and the peace of the world, is asking himself. In a word, will the United States, having joined in the international renunciation of war, insist upon the right—dubious right though it may be—of trading with a nation which has run amuck in the world?

This is no academic question. It rested behind every word which Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, wrote last December, when he sought to mobilize world opinion against a Russo-Chinese conflict. It was painted on the back-drops in the daily drama of the London Naval Conference. Today it gives pause to every attempt to bring the League Covenant into consonance with the Pact of Paris. That this question expresses the crux of the most vital issue confronting Anglo-American statesmanship, and that in its right answer is the key to the closest collaboration by Great Britain and the United States in the interests of peace and justice throughout the world, is Mr. Steed's opinion, an opinion which has much to commend it. What, then, is that "right answer"?

One answer is that it should be the declared policy of the United States to supply neither munitions nor money to any nation or nations at war, unless Congress should provide otherwise. The soundness of this proposition, which on other occasions has been discussed at length in the columns of the Monitor, rests on the premise that, having renounced war, all the signatories should renounce the support of war, and that no signatory to the Pact of Paris should aid or abet a nation which has sought a settlement of a dispute by the one instrument which all other nations have abandoned.

Such a policy has a very specific bearing upon coöperation between the United States and Great Britain, in the support of world peace, and in the pursuit, not altogether incidentally, of their own welfare. For it would mean an end to that ubiquitous bogey, the freedom of the seas, and would enable Britain and America to pursue a naval policy which would unite rather than divide them.

As Mr. Steed has correctly remarked, when fifty-six nations have renounced war, the time has come when it is necessary to reappraise the "true function of armies and navies." It is the Pact of Paris which will enable Great Britain and the United States to achieve what one may call a parity of purpose, as well as a parity of tonnage.

On the British side, consider the fact that, under the provisions of the pact, Great Britain has renounced the authority, hitherto claimed, to enforce belligerent rights against neutral commerce in its own national interests. This renunciation recognizes that the only lawful aggressive employment of the British Navy, as distinct from its defensive use, rests in the international enforcement of international judgment. Precisely as the Pact of Paris has restricted the rights of potential belligerents, so has it increased the obligations of potential neutrals. On the American side the United States, having accepted the outlawry of war, can hardly, in harmony with that commitment, support by commercial or financial intercourse any nation which has ignored this covenant.

Thus, for America to decline to support a warring nation or nations would not only minimize the possibility of war, but would make the freedom of the seas a common ideal and a common responsibility between Great Britain and the United States.

Internationalism in Sugar

THIS week's drop in raw sugar prices to the lowest point in history calls renewed attention to a prolonged low level of industrial activity in Cuba, and to efforts such as the recent Cuban-American conference in New York to remedy the troubles of the sugar industry. Cuba has come to a recognition that the answer is, in part at least, diversification. Among eighteen of the largest companies producing sugar on the island, not one is paying common or preferred dividends and six have defaulted interest on bonds. The amount of money invested in such sugar concerns paying no return to stock or bond holders substantially exceeds $200,000,000. Thomas L. Chadbourne estimates that the capital investment in the sugar industry in America, her insular possessions and in Cuba aggregates $2,000,000,000, and that 70 per cent of the Cuban capital is supplied by American investors.

How best to deal with the uneconomic sugar situation is the concern of representatives of producers of Cuba, the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the United States who met lately in New York. Dr. Viriato Gutierrez of Cuba proposed that production be restricted pro rata until the oversupply is disposed of. The announcement that the Federal Farm Board would not lend active support affected the market adversely, but now a committee appointed by the board has recommended authorization of a sugar marketing agency.

The New York conference represents the first concerted move to formulate a constructive program for the industry since prices started their downward slide about six years ago. Cuba last winter abandoned an attempt to hold out for a specified price only after losing part of its markets to other producing countries, and now is proceeding to plant more than 360,000 acres of new land to sugar cane.

Present efforts look to a world-wide limitation of output, under a proposition which does not contemplate any interference with prices, but merely looks to an agreement on a five-year program of restriction which would remove the enormous stocks now causing losses to every important sugar-producing country in the world. Porto Rico and Hawaii are understood to be favorably disposed toward the plan, while the attitude of the Philippines and the American beet sugar interests is yet uncertain.

If western world producers can agree upon the plan and present a united front to Europe and to Java, which is the cheapest producer, there seems every reasonable expectation that the two latter would join in a coöperative movement, especially as prices average fully half a cent a pound under the cost of production. Restriction of output, to be effective, must include the entire producing world.

India's Newest Party

WITH the formation of a Christian Nationalist Party, Bombay reports a new factor in the already complex political situation in India. Heretofore, India's Christian community, numbering some 5,000,000, has stood noticeably apart from the turmoil of nationalist politics in that land. Its leaders, by reason of their neutrality, have been subjected to bitter criticism, and, because of their frequent association with westerners in India, have fallen under some suspicion. The new party, which, on the face of it, seems to align many leaders of the Christian community with the nationalist movement, is therefore hailed by the leaders of that movement as bringing to an end this middle-of-the-road attitude, and adding to the nationalists a significant element of strength.

Certainly, if the Christians of India—few in number though they are—were to swing wholeheartedly behind the program of the Indian National Congress, their influence would be marked. For the strength of the Christian community is far beyond its numerical size. An amazingly large number of Indian Christians have distinguished themselves and indicated their capacity for leadership. Furthermore, the Christians of India have a close contact with, and a definite influence over, vast numbers of the lower castes of Indian society, with whom many of the high-caste political leaders have scant connection. No nationalist movement can come to full success that fails to establish some such contact with this low-caste group.

But the Christian Nationalist Party in India is likely to be significant for other reasons, less acceptable, perhaps, to the leaders of the Indian National Congress. The counsels of India's Christian leaders—when they have offered any counsels at all—have been on the side of moderation. Among these leaders there has been a more realistic facing of the fact that India's chief problems are not imported: that they are implicit in India's social and religious structure. Some of them have dared to insist that, if Britain were to withdraw tomorrow, the most pressing matters would remain unsolved; because the most pressing matters are not political.

Such tempering convictions are as desirable among India's nationalists as they are likely to be unwelcome to the extremists. If the Christian Nationalist Party refuses to surrender to the pleas of these latter, it is altogether possible that out of its ranks there may emerge a leadership significant enough to bring about an acceptance of the compromise measures on which a just settlement must be arranged. That extremist pleas will be eloquently made is certain. And it is just as certain that if such counsels prevail any opportunity now before the Christian community to be of constructive service will be dissipated.

How Town Dwellers Can Aid Forestry

A BUSINESS man and a forester were strolling in the country when they came to a bleak hill, where many men were engaged in planting trees for a new town forest.

"Humph," said the business man, "tree-planters. They might be better employed laying water mains."

"Not merely tree-planters," corrected the forester. "They're likewise patriots, for they are employed in providing for a water supply of the future."

"They'd accomplish more building factories," said the business man.

"Not so," said his companion, "for they are providing for a supply of raw material for the factories of tomorrow."

"They'd have a quicker turnover if they planted potatoes."

"Perhaps. But they're doing that which will retain the soil for potato planters a half century hence."

"Oh, well. Who wants to be a planter in this climate?"

"Ah, but these tree-planters are laying the foundation for a great stabilizer of climate. Normal climate and sufficient rainfall are by-products of forested hillsides."

"Well," laughed the business man, "I'll grant you the argument. But what can I as a town dweller do to aid forestry, and how will it benefit me?"

"Forests cannot help but benefit all hands," responded the forester. "The welfare of country and city are both linked up in the nation's forests. Aside from supplying more healthful surroundings, better recreational advantages, opportunity for the laborer and lower taxation for the property owner, the town forest offers you an opportunity to invest idle acres for the communal welfare of tomorrow. . . ."

Although this conversation may be fictitious, similar ones are growing more and more numerous as the information gathered by the American Tree Association, in furtherance of the plan for celebrating George Washington's two hundredth anniversary by a great tree-planting movement, becomes more familiar. When it is known that the United States is using up its forests four and one-half times as fast as nature is restoring them, the fact is obvious that, unless something is done quickly to reforest the nation's 120,000,000 idle acres, countryman and city dweller alike will awaken to find themselves in a timber famine.

And there are many business men with idle acres who might profitably listen to the forester's plea to plant today for the needs of tomorrow—men who might in memorializing George Washington perpetuate their own names in some town's forested area.

"Æ."—the Poet With a Hoe

GEORGE RUSSELL, known as "Æ.," all the world over, and once alleged by St. John Ervine to have traveled less than any other educated man in Ireland, has arrived in America for a six months' lecture tour. "Æ." is one of that brilliant band of writers who, during the last half century, have contributed vastly to Ireland's place in the world of literature. But he differs from all of the others by his astonishing versatility and amazing range of interests. Whereas Yeats and Moore and Synge have been more or less content to do one kind of thing superlatively well, no single department of art or affairs has afforded a stage wide enough for the exercise of Mr. Russell's genius. He has become famous as a poet, as an artist, as an economist, as a politician, and as a journalist; and now he is seeking a new world to conquer as a lecturer.

"Æ." has brought to the writing of political theory an eloquence and a nobility of vision hardly known to that study since the days of Rousseau. In the Greek tradition, he sees the individual as less than the state, fulfilling himself wholly only by being consciously devoted to the purpose and service of a state that is knit together and inspired by "some hope of liberty or dream of power or beauty or justice or brotherhood." To make the Irish Free State such a unity is an ideal that Mr. Russell set before him many years ago. The instrument he used to bring about the realization of his ideal was the Irish Agricultural Coöperative Organization founded by Sir Horace Plunkett. He devoted all his energies, and with great success, to aiding this movement, which he hoped, by bringing the Irish farmers into closer contact with each other and broadening their outlook, would sooner or later develop a living national consciousness.

Until the disturbances of the early years of the last decade this movement spread over Ireland with great rapidity, and had every prospect of success. It embodies an ideal whose strength has been proved in Italy, Germany, and Denmark, and which may yet triumph in one form or another in the hands of the new generation, in whom Mr. Russell has expressed his faith.

Public Opinion and Foreign Policy

THE development of a nation's foreign policy was once regarded as the sole prerogative of the diplomats who happened at the time to be occupying the seat of power in the administration of the foreign office. Correspondence between the various governments was held to be too "delicate" for the understanding of the average person. International policies were fashioned in cloistered secrecy.

Now people of all nations are evincing a desire to register their influence in shaping the policies upon which governments do business with one another. The former inertness of the average citizen on these questions is slowly being displaced by an active, informed interest in world affairs. The shrinking of the physical universe is in part responsible. The economic and political destiny of one people is more intimately bound up with conditions in other countries than ever.

Then, too, new institutions to which public opinion can attach itself, have been set up within late years. Witness the well nigh universal interest being shown in the news emanating from Geneva as the League of Nations holds its Assembly. The public is interested in the plans of the Disarmament Commission, in the judgments reached by the Mandates Commission, in the affairs of the International Labor Office and the opinions rendered at The Hague by the World Court.

Political officers show an increasing responsiveness to the known desires of their constituencies. The convening of the London naval conference, no less than the writing of the Kellogg-Briand peace pact, was a people's triumph. It is not too much to say that many of these recent developments in the field of world diplomacy would never have been consummated but for the emergence of this newly articulated public opinion on questions not long ago regarded as being outside the knowledge and beyond the horizon of the average individual.

The new education is making a vital contribution at this point. Today the emphasis of the educator is on the interdependence of nations. Pupils in the grade and preparatory schools, students in colleges and universities, are discovering how they are living in a world where almost every domestic issue has foreign implications and where many foreign issues affect domestic policies. Experts in jurisprudence and diplomacy will always be needed to steer the ship of state, but the public can set the sails by which the ship receives its impetus.

Editorial Notes

According to a popular magazine, "In the next generation husbands will eat a plate of beans and say, 'Ah, those are just like mother used to open!'" In view of modern methods of standardization their words will probably be nearer the fact than their fathers'.

The physicist who has been trying recently to harness the Gulf Stream, so as to produce electricity, evidently believes it is more important to control the streams than to rule the waves.

Motorists who know nothing else about Vaiden, Miss., are likely to remember that little town's speed limit: "This highway is our busy street."

Just so that you won't run out of gas near that point, we rise to say that the price of gasoline is 69.2 cents a gallon in Nairobi, Kenya.

How Can China Hurdle 200 Years?

By CHARLES E. GRATKE

The seriousness of the situation in China justifies earnest consideration of steps which will speed the development of a unified and stable nation. To stimulate thought upon the opportunities for aiding China, the fundamentals of successful international coöperation are discussed in three articles, the second of which follows:

II

THE governmental problem of China, reduced to its simplest form, involves the recurrent question of whether civil or military authority is to be supreme in the Middle Kingdom. At intervals since the revolution of 1911, order has been established. But the country, in one form or another, has been controlled by authority which gave no more than lip service to the Chinese tradition that successful government must be based on moral strength rather than physical force.

To end the hostilities of the present civil war is a task in China's own hands, one in which there is much precedent for the expectation of compromise. Once the "beginnings of peace" are established, however, an even graver problem is before her—that of achieving an economic and social basis firm enough to permit uninterrupted national progress. For this, two foundation stones are necessary. The first is capital for industrial and commercial development. The second is modern economic and technical knowledge. For both, China turns westward to escape the painfully slow process of developing them herself. As did Japan, she must borrow from the lessons of the younger nations. And these nations can scarcely perform any greater service than aiding China in her efforts to bridge the gap between a modern order and one outdated by at least two centuries.

It is to be expected that capital will flow into the Far East as fast as conditions justify a reasonable expectation for its safety. This applies both to government fiscal reform and individual enterprise. But economic, technical and social enlightenment constitute a problem which needs the sympathetic understanding and coöperation of the western nations. There is no thought of handing China a "ready made" western technique. Rather it is necessary to modernize one of China's oldest institutions, her method of training her people for leadership.

In the days of dynasties, China developed her mandarins and other officials through a system of classical education. After the Manchus overturned this plan, the country suffered from the lack of adequate leadership. Today, among the younger pupils, there is a renewed effort to develop statesmen through education—education in western political science rather than psittacine repetition of the Confucian classics. Yet often, political half knowledge has been applied only to the superficialities of governmental form. It has included little provision for training in those fields which underlie the economic and social structure. In such education there is a vast opportunity in China, an opportunity for official and private contribution which not only will aid the Flowery Kingdom, but will build a country whose trade relations with the rest of the world will more than repay intelligent assistance in her present stage of development.

One of the major bars to assistance in China's effort to equip her people with a new economic order is the vast submarginal agricultural area which is untouched by highways or railroads. Yet the seaboard cities, where modernization processes already are under way, can form the nucleus of further economic development. It is from these that the industrial and commercial progress of China must grow, just as rail lines and highways can be thrown from the commercial centers back into the hinterland. From the coast provinces and the Yangtse Valley, the influence of growing industrialism can spread.

One major difficulty which faces China's new economic order is the problem of Communism. The China of 1925 presented a seemingly golden opportunity to the Soviets to develop their doctrines among the Sons of Han. The southern Nationalists, disappointed in their efforts to obtain a friendly hearing at any of the courts of the other nations, had turned eagerly to Moscow, where promises of political assistance were augmented by military advice and sinews of war.

The government which functioned in the South from 1925 to 1927 was essentially Soviet in form. It owned no direct allegiance to Moscow other than that which sprang from intimate diplomatic relationships. And yet the Communists frankly anticipated that the beginnings had been sown of the ultimate inclusion of China within the Soviet fold. Borodin was at his height early in 1927. The military successes of the Soviet arms and propaganda finally placed the southerners in control of Peking. And then within a brief six months the power of the Communist diplomatists collapsed, the Soviet system was overturned in a sudden reversal, and China began to shake off the cloak of the Soviet administrative system, only to find that the weeds of Communism had not been lightly sown.

But the failure of the Soviet form and the decline of the Borodin influence contain a lesson which the western powers can use to advantage. The failure was due to the inherent characteristics of Chinese social structure. The Soviet program was based on an appeal to the proletariat, and the dependence upon class consciousness as a basis for revolt. In China, however, no such class consciousness existed. The agrarian population for centuries had known only the family system as an economic as well as social basis. The Soviets were able to take advantage of certain phases of unrest and discontent; but when their halcyon promises were unfulfilled, their control over the masses waned. It was the lack of a modern economic system—the lack, paradoxically, of a capitalistic system—which resulted in the Soviet defeat in China.

Yet Communism is far from expunged. In the present difficulties there has come increasing evidence of the Soviet hand in the banditry and depredations in the south. Nor is it probable that it will be a simple matter to rid China of Communism.

But meanwhile, as China progresses toward an industrial era, the profound question before the West is whether this is to be permitted to develop along Soviet lines or along those which the western world believes make for much greater national stability and individual well-being.

Undirected growth of industrialism might well develop the very elements of class dissension, the absence of which eclipsed the careful plans of the Communist experiment in China. The history of the western nations shows that Communism can gain a foothold only in the face of low-scale economy, and that a productive and sound economic order is the best defense against it. Education which touches the individual, providing him with a means of livelihood, reaches the root of this problem.

The vastness of the task of carrying technical and economic education forward in China should not appall the West; rather it should constitute a challenge to the enlightened self-interest of the powers to aid in building up a country which provides one of the greatest potential markets in the world. In its final analysis, education for livelihood and the attendant economic stability of the country also hold the answer to the banditry which scourges the nation. In the main it is extreme poverty which swells the ranks of armies and guerrilla bands with peasants who find no other way to obtain a handful of rice. In proportion to the sound economic development in China will such menaces disappear.

The problem, as a whole, is to be solved neither by the extreme nationalist nor by the interventionist. It is not, on the one hand, a question in which China is interested alone. Nor is it, on the other hand, a matter primarily of foreign concern. It is rather a combination of these two—China's own problem in obtaining sufficient stability for economic, industrial and social progress, and the task of the nations to see that this development is speeded by all the assistance which modern western technique can give.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Who Owns the Scenery?

TWO of our readers have recently written us in defense of the outdoor advertising which is still permitted to deface American highways. One advises everybody who dislikes objectionable billboards to emigrate to a benighted Europe where æsthetic views "count for more than those of business men"; the other says that "the large, legitimate boards, some of them cheerily lighted at night, to my mind offend nobody but cranks." The thought of a quiet country evening made cheery by garishly illuminated advertisements of pills or parlor furniture seems to us too extraordinary for comment; this same writer does, however, raise another point of a more complex character. The scenery which the billboards disfigure is, as he says, "on the whole owned by some individuals who have some rights vested in their property." The campaign against the billboard not only interferes to some extent with the business of outdoor advertising companies, but it stops one source of income for owners of rural property.

The motoring public, however, can reply at once that although the farmer may have a vested right in the scenery, it is of no value to him until the state has driven a highway through it; and that the farmer who leases off land bordering on public highways for billboards is merely getting something for nothing out of the state. The billboard "right" is on all fours with other benefits derived by private property from adjacent public improvements, though it is seldom considered in levying special assessments. It seems to us that it might be considered, however.

The value of the billboard sites is created directly by the state. Colonel Greene demonstrated this when he proposed to erect a screen on state property in front of an unsightly billboard put up on private property adjoining the approach to the new Poughkeepsie bridge. He could not interfere with the billboard site; he could take away the value which was bestowed on it solely by the state's expenditure on the bridge. But the legal issues are obviously intricate. An injunction was immediately slapped on Colonel Greene, and the matter is now in the courts, where similar attempts to preserve the scenery from its "owners" generally land.

Until there is a decision in this case, one hesitates to discuss the legal rights, but fortunately it is not in the complexities of injunction suits that the billboard question is being decided. It is in a steady increase in public resentment which makes rural outdoor advertising defeat its own end when it destroys the beauty of the countryside. Our two correspondents declare the belief that only "about 1 per cent of the people care about it one way or the other." In this, we think, they are profoundly mistaken.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Good Advice Given in 1881

FOR the benefit of those to come after us, we cannot refrain a few lines on this most remarkable of seasons. There was no rainfall worth the name from May 1 to September, and everything was completely dried up. The corn, grass, trees and every form of vegetation shed their coat of summer and put on habiliments of winter. Farmers, foreseeing the high cost of provender, and the seeming futility of ever again getting water for them, sold off their stock, retaining only enough for absolute use. When the fall rains began to descend with days of bright sunshine intervening, everything began to revive. Trees began to releaf, bud and blossom, flowers put on their spring bonnets and the green shawl of thrifty grass again spread over the meadows, while volunteer seeds in the garden again brought forth new crops, and at this time, November 1, green beans, new potatoes, new green tomatoes, cabbage and turnips in superabundance are on our tables, all grown since the showers began. The Madison papers report new peaches as large as walnuts which have not yet been touched by frost. — *Reveille-Enterprise* (Vevay, Ind.), copied from an editorial written by Julius Wayland, appearing in the Nov. 3, 1881, issue of the *Versailles Republican.*

A Large Utopia

PROF. W. LUTOSLAWSKI, in his address to the Congress of Philosophy, gave a picture of the perfect political system as he conceived it. He does not envisage any little snug community or colony, but embraces all humanity divided into four or five groups, each existing by virtue of its sense of an aim or mission of achieving a certain significance in the world's history. Material links are thus transformed into spiritual links, and patriotism becomes not an allegiance to a particular community but to a particular ideal.

In a world of this kind there could be no war, because there could be no rivalry in the bad sense—no itch to dominate or extend boundaries; there could be no unemployment because work as we think of it now would be the least of man's activities, and spiritual and intellectual and art productions would be all his preoccupation. The advantages of all Utopias are, indeed, obvious enough. The trouble is to translate them into realities. And here civilization after civilization has failed, each having been forced to content itself with a Utopia in heaven. Yet, since Utopia has been conceived, it must some day come.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Personal Rights v. Alcohol

AGAINST the personal right of the individual to drink alcohol when he pleases and where he pleases are balanced the following:

The rights of his body to proper treatment.
The rights of his mind to clearness of vision and accurate judgment.
The rights of his will to a sane chance at self-control.
The rights of his spirit to a chance to assist his brother in the doing of good deeds.
The rights of children to walk the streets unscandalized by his conduct.
The rights of his home to the money he earns.
The rights of his home to joy and respect in society.
The rights of his neighbors to live peaceful and orderly lives.
The rights of society to his good judgment unharmed by a debased mind.
The rights of his employers to clean-cut, faithful service.
The spiritual rights of even the bootleggers whose business rises out of his demand.
The rights of law to his faithful coöperation.
The rights of the Constitution to his unwavering support.
The rights of justice to his help in suppressing crime.
The rights of God to the service of spirit unclouded by a dreadful narcotic.—*Joseph B. Egan, Boston schoolmaster, in The Congregationalist.*